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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Tumble Tariffs, Order Experts

Arms Parley Hails Stimson

Canada Does Well—Bennett

Congress Goes After Salaries

Britain and Hungary Barter

World trade has dropped off 40 per cent in two years. Tariffs and tantalizing restrictions are responsible for the dropping. So declares the League of Nations Economic Committee after a world survey of economic and financial conditions. Everywhere was found evidence of how the vicious circle has halted things. A debtor country tries to sell goods to pay debts, runs into tariff walls and failing to sell ceases to buy and is forced to dump, so that more tariff walls are raised. Trade collapses. Creditor countries like the United States, the committee intimates, must face the dilemma. If trade recovery comes there must be a tearing down of tariffs, a bursting of barricades.

* * *

Disarmament Conference leaders are enormously encouraged by the appointment of Secretary of State Stimson to head the American delegation. President Hoover names him to succeed Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who will become president of the $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Secretary Stimson's telling efforts in behalf of arms reduction are well known, but that is not all. His presence at Geneva gives added dignity and might to the whole undertaking. All the chief nations will now be represented by men of Cabinet rank. It will be, literally, the powers that speak.

* * *

Premier R. B. Bennett congratulates Canada. He says the coming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa is preventing fewer slumps, finds his tariff measures bringing in industries and mending the trade balance in Canada's favor, and the banking system handling $1,500,000,000 of the people's savings without loss. But he discovers another asset more valuable still. He says the Canadians are successfully meeting all their obstacles. They are building themselves a superb background. It is really a sort of backstop—against which future hardships may bump and bounce off.

* * *

Congress undertakes to cut down federal salaries. Representative Wood's proposal is for a reduction of 5 per cent on incomes from $2000 to $5000, 10 per cent on salaries above that figure. Senator Borah presents a bill slashing 6 per cent from salaries of $5000 and up. The Senator says if the provisions of his bill were carried through the state governments the taxpayers would be saved about $225,000,000 a year. The sudden attack on the public pay roll has an incentive. President Hoover is quoted as being like Barkis—he's willing.

* * *

Idle Lancashire cotton spinners and idle Hungarian cotton weavers work on a novel deal. Bolton can turn out yarn which Budapest needs but for which it has no money to pay. But Budapest has grain full of pigs and Bolton spinners are hears for bacon. The Manchester Coöperative Society is arranging the direct barter of yarn for bacon to the extent of £10,000. All the elements of a business transaction are present, excepting the negligible £10,000. Barter is a hard times device for making a monkey out of money.

* * *

Britain's delegates to the round table conferences in Bombay work while they sail. To the committees holding daily educational sessions in the ship's dining saloon come, at Port Said, representatives of the Egyptian Government to outline franchise methods which may be helpful in India. Lord Lothian, Undersecretary, is gratified because many of the delegates he leads have not been in India before. He believes this gives them what they most need for their big task—an unprejudiced point of view.

* * *

The Prince of Wales announces two Oxford scholarships for students from the Argentine. The pair will come from the University of Buenos Aires and will receive the welcome and treatment accorded Rhodes scholars. The gesture follows the British exhibition in the extreme South American republic and the Prince's visit. But back of that is the link formed by those hardy Britishers who made their way into the Argentine's rough grazing country and developed great cattle ranches. They taught new wholesale methods to the delighted natives—without ever having had any experience of their own.

* * *

Europe and Africa see inauguration of an air line to cover the two continents almost from end to end. Croydon, Eng., is the northern terminus, Cape Town, S. Af., the southern one. Liners—the first to start carries 38 passengers—will leave Croydon once a week for the 11-day journey. There will be transfers to flying boats in crossing the Mediterranean and going up the Nile. Over the old cities of Europe, the older cities of north Africa, over seas, rivers, swamps, waterfalls, coast, deserts, oozing civilization, aborigines, wild beasts, following the devious pathway of mankind—the air traveler will get more than unprecedentedly swift transit for his $650 fare. He will get a liberal education without using his ears.

'Ha'p'ny' Tram Rates Retained in Glasgow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

HA'PENNY—less than a cent—tram rides are to be retained here despite a general rise in tramway and bus rates, the municipal transport authorities have decided. Twopenny street car fares now become 2½d., and the minimum bus fare is increased to 1½d.

It is stated that the object of increasing the short-distance bus fares is to divert short-distance travelers from the overcrowded buses to the tramcars. This, it is anticipated, will result in an acceleration of the bus services to the suburbs.

The questions of introducing season tickets and of permitting advertising on street cars are still under consideration.

'Spend Wisely' Appeal Voiced By MacDonald

Practicing Thrift Beyond Reason Shrinks Income of Individuals

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Many mistakes have been made in dealing with the unusual conditions of today, but it is good to observe that at least one sound piece of advice has been given to the public. It was given by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but his exhortation to "spend wisely" furnishes a slogan for the whole world.

"Spend wisely," he cried; and the cry was necessary because everywhere there was a tendency to cut down expenditure. When people were alarmed at dwindling trade, unbalanced budgets, and menaced currencies, they instinctively resolved to save all the money they could.

This is true, not only of England, but of France and Germany and many other countries. Particularly in France, which is proverbially the country of thrift, did spending dry up. It seemed the safest course to put by money "for a rainy day."

Acts Like a Boomerang

The fallacy was confirmed by the false theories of professional economists who declared that the only way of returning to normality was to reduce wages. There may certainly be need of readjustments, but they must be taken in conjunction with the reduction of prices and a general scheme of deflation. Anything which lowers the standard of living is to be deplored, not only in itself but in its consequences. For a lower standard of living means fewer purchases and therefore less production and as a result more unemployment.

The curtailment of expenses in days of declining trade cannot be helpful. It must be harmful. For, although buying fewer goods seems the natural course to follow, it obviously operates in the same way as the reduction of wages. The reduction of wages is imposed by employers and eventually must, like a boomerang, hit the employers. It automatically brings down expenditure and so damages trade. But the voluntary restriction of expenditure by those who are relatively untouched by the existing conditions is likewise unenlightened selfishness. It must injure the community.

Anything that helps to keep the wheels going round is to be commended. Extravagance is always to be deplored, for many reasons, moral as well as material. The individual is entitled to practice thrift on a reasonable scale, and indeed if he does not show forethought he may turn out to be a bad citizen. But to push matters too far is detrimental to society, and all that is detrimental to society must ultimately be detrimental to the individual.

Effects Are World-Wide

The plea, however, must not be misunderstood. It is not a plea for the spending of more money. It is not a plea for the injudicial spending of money.

We could all discover means of reducing expenditure, and perhaps we could do so, normally, to our own and everybody's advantage. But we cannot do so now, except at the expense of our servants, our employees, the craftsmen, the shopkeepers, the manufacturers, and the nation. The individual spending of money on a proper scale is a national and indeed world need.

Every curtailment of the domestic budget helps to put somebody out of work, and those who are put out of work will in their turn, since they will have to restrict their purchases, help to put others out of work. Everything would be slowed down.

This, in fact, is a picture of what is happening, though it should be added that many people are indeed impoverished, and, therefore, cannot spend as usual. Those who can, however, should be advised that this is the worst possible time to practice unnecessary thrift. The advice of the British Prime Minister is therefore sound.

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CHANGES IN BANK LAWS URGED IN WARNER REPORT

Attorney-General for Segregation of Christmas Club Funds

Segregation of thrift accounts, including Christmas and vacation club deposits, from regular banking accounts, in order that club depositors may make withdrawals unhampered by the regular banking restrictions on other deposits, was part of a general banking readjustment program advised by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, to the Legislature today.

His plan also incorporated several recommendations relative to banks engaging in the brokerage business. Probably the most important was his advice that "banks be prohibited from engaging in general brokerage business in securities and from selling to trusts or estates within their control, securities in which they have an interest as principal, broker or underwriter." Furthermore, an officer of any bank would be prohibited from becoming an officer of any corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling securities.

The present crisis, according to the attorney general, has shown the strength of savings banks while, at the same time, pointing out weaknesses in the practices of trust companies. One of these weaknesses, he believed, was the engaging in pursuits altogether foreign to their original purposes.

Since the business of selling securities has changed perceptibly in the last 10 years without any comparative change in the laws relating to this business, Mr. Warner urged recodification and revision of the entire law covering such sales.

Extension of the rights of the director of the Division of Securities to suspend or revoke the license of a registered broker to cover illegal sales of securities without having to await a court conviction is further advised by the Attorney-General.

Another of the present-day evils in the brokerage business, Mr. Warner said, is the dissemination of fraudulent, misleading information in connection with securities. To remedy this he would prohibit publications from printing advertisements or advice on securities by any other than a registered broker.

To provide a more equitable basis upon which to proceed in changing regulations affecting investment trusts, Mr. Warner would have a commission appointed, representative of all interested groups, to study the existing regulations and report the findings to the Legislature.

This commission would also be asked to study the matter of regulating the practice of short selling.

Mr. Warner also urged a study of the advisability of abolishing capital punishment and of permitting women to serve on juries in civil sessions.

New England Area Leads All Others In Average Savings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—New England's renowned thrift maintained its reputation during the last fiscal year, piling up per capita savings of $593, which was more than three times the average for the country.

Latest statistics of the Comptroller of the Currency show total savings deposits of $26,633,949,000. Of this amount, New England was responsible for $4,884,154,000, divided among a population of about 8,235,000, the smallest in any of the regional groups.

Second in high per capita averages was the total of eastern states, with $402. This average was aided by New York State, which reported per capita savings of $540 as of June 30.

In the other main groups, the Pacific states had an average of $238; middle western states $159; western states $61; southern states $48; and territorial and island possession $6, the latter reduced by the Philippines with $2.51. Porto Rico had an average of $9.

To Massachusetts goes the distinction of having the highest average of any state. On June 30, last, there were in the banks of the State $688.11 for each man, woman or child. This State was followed in order by three others in the same geographical group, Connecticut, with $573.13; Rhode Island with $554.85, and Vermont with $549.75.

Economy Petition Read to Senators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana yesterday broke a 30-year rule to ask that a petition calling for governmental economy and an end of "meddling in business" be read in the Senate.

The memorial was presented by the Federation of American Business. The Republican leader explained it was the first time in his long legislative career that he had asked for the reading of a petition.

The memorial said: "Today combined American governments are spending one-quarter or more of our national income. No nation can stand that drain and continue to function. You and your predecessors and your associates in state legislatures and municipal government are overwhelmingly responsible for present conditions.

"The business men of the country, regardless of party, demand that government cease its policy of meddling and repression and perform the political functions for which it was created."

No Compromise on Dry Law, Anti-Saloon League Asserts

National Organization Closes Its Convention With Adoption of Resolutions Against Every Move to Modify or Repeal Prohibition

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—There will be no compromise in the battle over prohibition. The National Anti-Saloon League concluded its sessions here today with adoption of a set of resolutions amounting to open declaration of war against every move to modify or repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Militant drys left the convention to face the last of the next elections carrying the resolutions with them as the platform of the unofficial dry party which they constitute.

Following a preamble, in which modification proposals are termed "shams," used to cover up the true desire of the wets to repeal the entire prohibition statute, the resolutions oppose the wet moves for resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment and for legalization of 4 per cent beer.

Drys are particularly warned to guard against the wet attempts to conceal the real purpose of resubmission. The resolutions declare that resubmission is admittedly a preliminary step to repeal and point out particularly to members of Congress that to vote for resubmission "is to assume a grave responsibility."

"The demand for beer," it was declared, "is conceived in deceit. There is an ocean of beer legally available today, an ocean of beer with not more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol—but this does not satisfy the demand for beer. The demand for beer is really a plea for more alcohol, for something with an appreciable kick, in fact, something which will stimulate and something which in sufficient quantity will intoxicate."

The resolutions "decry the unpatriotic attitude" of those who seek "the reduction of taxes on the rich by liquor taxes from the poor" and

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NEWS OF NAMING OF DAWES STIRS NEW CONFIDENCE

Business Everywhere Reported Enthusiastic Over the Appointment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 — News that Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes will head the Hoover Reconstruction Finance Corporation was received with enthusiasm here. Twenty-four hours after President Hoover's announcement, reports from all over the country showed that the news had been coupled everywhere with revived business confidence.

The forceful an energetic interview given out by General Dawes immediately after the White House announcement recalled here his tireless activity in war work and later as first budget bureau director.

The White House further made it plain that the president of the new corporation is to have his hands free. In financial circles the name of Mr. Eugene Meyer, who will be chairman of the board of the Finance Corporation, was also accepted hopefully. It is believed that the Dawes-Meyer combination will be an admirable team. General Dawes's resignation from the post of Ambassador to Great Britain was given and accepted yesterday, so he is temporarily free of all governmental connections.

Another hopeful note overnight was announcement that employment had risen for the month of December. The Labor Department stated that employment had increased .7 per cent, while pay rolls had gone up .3 per cent in 15 industrial groups during December over November. The most pronounced gain was in the automobile industry, which is expected by many to lead the nation out of the slough of business inactivity.

Meanwhile proposals for raising new revenues by increasing first class postal rates from 2 to 3 cents and thereby helping to carry through the Hoover budget balancing recommendation, were made by Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, to the House Ways and Means Committee. At the same time this morning conferees of the Senate and the House continued efforts behind closed doors to reach an agreement on the terms of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Brown said $100,000,000 additional revenue could be raised by increasing first-class rates from 2 to 3 cents and leaving city deliveries at 2 cents. If city rates also were increased, new revenues would equal $138,000,000. He did not advocate increasing second-class rates on newspapers and similar material at present.

Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, chairman of the Post Office and Postroads Committee, urged the Ways and Means Committee to turn the question of postal rates over to his committee.

LONG'S CANDIDATES LEAD IN LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20 (AP)—Mr. O. K. Allen, chairman of the State Highway Commission, with the backing of Gov. Huey P. Long, has been nominated for Governor of Louisiana by the largest majority ever polled by a Democratic candidate for that office.

Returns from 564 precincts in yesterday's primary, more than a third of the total precincts, gave Mr. Allen a lead of better than 50,000 over the opposition field of four candidates.

Likewise Mr. John B. Fournet, running for Lieutenant-Governor on the Allen ticket, held a lead of nearly 15,000 over his combined opposing field on returns from 414 precincts out of the total of 1441 in the State.

Miss Lucille May Grace, candidate for register of the state land office and the only woman in the campaign, also held a decisive majority over her opponents.

Governor Long threw the full force of his support behind the Allen ticket.

EGYPT'S VOTING SCHEME STUDIED AS INDIA'S GUIDE

Round-Table Committees Confer at Port Said on Board Ship

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

S. S. MOULTAN, Port Said, Jan. 20—How Egypt's electoral system may offer lines of guidance in extending the franchise in India was explored on this ship today when representatives of the Egyptian Government met delegates of the Round - Table Conference committees en route to Bombay.

At the invitation of the Marquis of Lothian, the Egyptian Government sent representatives aboard to outline the working methods of their franchise which has undergone considerable transformations in three recent elections.

The three committees now proceeding to India to examine in detail how the Round Table Conference findings may best be put into practical operation have been studying the implications of their problems since the ship left Marseilles.

The dining saloon of the vessel is being used for three minor round table conferences dealing with franchise, finance and state relations.

The work of these committees has been primarily educational, as the majority of the delegates are visiting India for the first time—a fact which Lord Lothian considers important, since it predicates bringing an entirely unprejudiced viewpoint to the consideration of the problems involved.

Deliberations have been greatly aided by the Indian delegates, many of whom are returning to their country following attendance at the conference at London. Dr. Bhim Ramji Ambemdkar, for instance, had indicated views for representation of the depressed classes, a group of 60,000,000 which he claims to represent.

Borah Bill Seeks Cuts in Salaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A graduated reduction on federal salaries beginning with a 6 per cent cut on $5000 incomes and up was advocated by Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, in a bill introduced in the Senate, designed to reduce governmental expenditures.

Salary reductions contemplated in the bill, Mr. Borah declared, if carried through in the states on a proportionate basis, will mean savings to taxpayers of from $200,000,000 to $225,000,000.

Representative Will R. Wood (R.) of Indiana, former chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, meanwhile appealed to the House Rules Committee for a special rule permitting a federal pay cut rider to be added to the agricultural appropriation bill. The Wood proposal is for a cut of 5 per cent in all salaries from $2000 to $5000 and 10 per cent in all salaries in excess of $5000.

It was learned today at the White House that Mr. Hoover will not commit himself in advance to approval or disapproval of federal salary reduction measures but will judge each on its own merits. Mr. Hoover, it was learned, will welcome any reduction in the budget which preserves a proper functioning of the Government. He does not wish, however, to dictate to Congress the types of bills which it should pass and believes that any fair consideration of the matter will take considerable time.

Proposed reductions in the Borah scale would range from 6 per cent for salaries between $5000 and $7000, up to 20 per cent on salaries of $10,000 or more. The Borah act would not apply to present judicial salaries which, under the Constitution, are not subject to congressional reduction.

RADIO BOARD SEEKS STATION INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Federal Radio Commission has mailed a questionnaire to the 612 radiocasting stations of the country seeking information on the extent of advertising as requested recently by the Senate.

ACTION SOUGHT ON WORLD COURT TO AID ARMS CUT

Unity of Purpose Vital to Peace, Women's War Cure Group Told

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A "declaration of opinion" is being drafted for the acceptance of the 500 delegates from 11 national women's organizations here attending the seventh annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

The "declaration" begins with the statement that it was George Washington who submitted to the Senate the Jay Treaty of 1794 providing for the first international arbitration to which the United States was a party. It continues with an array of dates on which peace moves have been made by the United States and ends with the statement that adherence of this country to the World Court at the time of the disarmament conference in Geneva "would be stimulating and helpful while continued inaction is certain to be interpreted as a lack of international coöperation which will complicate the work of the conference."

The A B C of right and wrong spell international good behavior, Prof. Philip M. Brown of Princeton University told the conference.

"It is essentially a spiritual problem," he said. "If the purposes, ideals and religious beliefs of men are in fundamental antagonism, we need not think it strange that they should rob, hate, murder and make war. If we do not share a common confidence and faith in the spiritual evolution of the race, how can we expect to be able to solve harmoniously the differences of opinion which inevitably arise when we are aiming for different goals?"

The ultimate objective of the peacemakers, in his opinion, is a common spiritual denominator which can be applied to all differences and controversies, a common spiritual language which all tongues can speak.

In practical terms, he continued, this means a concerted effort to lift the mass of humanity by raising the level of the individuals that compose it.

Danger spots for world peace were discussed by Mrs. Rachel Conrad Nason of Hartford, Conn., who won the conference's fellowship for study in the Polish Corridor, Dr. T. Iyenaga, who spoke for Japan, and Mr. Chih Meng, associate director of the China Institute of America, who stated the case for China.

The map of the Polish Corridor irritates Germany, Mrs. Nason said, showing, as it does, a cleavage of German territory, while the Poles are annoyed at not receiving deserved recognition for the transit

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Argentina Shifts Tax Burden From Imports to Income

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Argentine Government proceeded today to shift the burden of national taxation from tariffs to direct levies on incomes and property, putting into effect one of the most sweeping innovations in its fiscal history to balance the budget and avoid a moratorium on its debts.

The new plan, authorized in a series of emergency decrees last night, levies taxes of from one-half of 1 per cent to 7 per cent on salaries, lands, property, securities, commerce and industry.

The plan is to continue in effect for at least five years, and was described as preliminary to the installation of the new government of President-elect Justo, probably in a few weeks.

Special graduated taxes are levied on all personal incomes of more than 25,000 pesos (about $6500), as well as increased levies on gasoline, insurance, matches, cigarettes, tobacco, business licenses, perfume, pharmaceutical products and foreign exchange transactions.

Señor Enrique Uriburu, Finance Minister, said the taxes are retroactive to Jan. 1, 1932, and that the decrees were drafted in such a way that although Congress might revise the details it could not rescind or change the essential program.

English Offer Cotton For Hungarian Pork

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

London, Jan. 20

BOLTON, one of Lancashire's chief cotton spinning towns, is today buttering its frying pan in view of a possible direct barter of yarn for bacon. This has come about through the Hungarian war debts situation, which made payment in currency impossible.

The Hungarian weavers association is idle for lack of Bolton yarn. Bolton weavers on the other hand, are idle for need of markets. But the Hungarian weavers can supply pork which their representative in Lancashire is pressing the Bolton merchants to accept in payment. The matter is now before the Manchester wholesale coöperative society which is trying to put through a £10,000 deal.

Geneva Glad For Stimson's Aid at Parley

Davis Arrives to Complete American Preparations; Buildings Ready

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 20—News of the appointment of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to head the American delegation to the General Disarmament Conference has enormously encouraged those preparing for the conference here. Genuine satisfaction is felt that now the United States, like other great powers, will be represented by a leading statesman of Cabinet rank.

Mr. Stimson is, of course, on close personal terms with many of the leaders who will attend the conference. His presence will be a solid influence for success, it is felt here.

Meanwhile, final preparations for the conference are being completed. As far as physical equipment goes, the conference will undoubtedly have the most efficient plant of any similar meeting in history. At its own expense, Geneva and the Swiss Confederation have erected and presented to the League of Nations a large modern building annexed to the present League Secretariat.

In this structure, erected in record time, there are ample facilities for all conference needs except for the plenary sessions, which will be in a large municipal hall equally efficient.

All is ready for the curtain to ring up on the conference on Feb. 2. Mr. Norman Davis, American delegate, is already here and several State Department officials, as well as Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, are in Geneva to complete American preparations.

Stimson Appointment Leads to Speculation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Speculation as to the underlying purpose of the appointment of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to the chairmanship of the American delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference Feb. 2, is heard here.

Would he accept such an appointment, and could he accept it if there were not something more than a mere disarmament discussion to be undertaken? Otherwise, could he leave the United States with the situation in the Far East tense, and while important administration policies in Washington are being considered? These are questions being asked.

That his appointment generally strengthens the morale of the commission is admitted, although the same agreement was expressed when Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes was selected by President Hoover.

The appointment is declared a logical one by those who are close to the situation, if it is understood that no bartering on a reduction of war debts will be discussed, and if the American delegation is not to be authorized to enter into any security compacts as a price of disarmament. On this point the contention is made that "so strong is the Administration's feeling on the question of disarmament that its attitude need be expressed again."

Mr. Stimson has stated that until the European nations put their houses in order, further war debt readjustment must not be expected.

Air Service Covering 6000 Miles Starts From Croydon to Cape Town

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CROYDON, Eng., Jan. 20—The 38-passenger airliner Helena took off from the airdrome here today on the first stage of the regular weekly 6000-mile air service between England and Cape Town.

It was just a year ago that the first stage was inaugurated as far as Kisumu on Lake Victoria, central Africa. It has required another year's steady preparation to reach the present stage of complete London-Cape Town service.

Today and for the first few flights, only mails and officials will be carried. Liners will leave Croydon every Wednesday and reach Cairo the third day, having changed over to a flying boat at Brindisi for the trip over the Mediterranean.

From Cairo to Khartoum the journey is to be continued by land plane with another change to flying boat up the Nile to Juba which is reached on the sixth day. Then into a land plane again in Nairobi in Kenya, Mbeya in Tanganyika, Salisbury in southern Rhodesia, Johannesburg in Transvaal, and finally Cape Town on the eleventh day. It is hoped to reduce this figure to nine when more experience has been gained.

The Imperial Airways has ordered a new fleet of fast monoplane airliners for this service. They are to have a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour, a cruising speed of 120 miles, and be driven by four engines totaling 1360 horsepower. The engines are to be supercharged to enable them to operate at full power at high altitudes.

The fare is £130 and letters for the whole distance cost a shilling a half ounce, and parcels eight shillings a pound up to 11 pounds. The first homeward mail is due to start Jan. 27.

Coincidentally with opening the new service it is revealed today that a secret military flying boat, the largest in the world, is nearing completion at Rochester. It is understood that the boat with four engines is approximately the same size as the civil aircraft on which it was announced yesterday work had been stopped.

WORLDTRADE SLUMP LAID TO BARRIERS

Decline of 40 Per Cent Corresponds to Rise in Tariff Rates

REPORT TO LEAGUE DEPICTS SITUATION

Debtors Cannot Pay Their Obligations, Due to Walls Built by Creditors

Tariffs and depreciated currencies, credits and debts, and ways to turn the tide of world trade into smoother channels continue to occupy the attention of economists and statesmen.

A report by the economic committee of the League of Nations traces the 40 per cent decline in the world's interchange of goods in the last two years directly to tariff barriers.

Regularization of industry by long-range planning is advised by the committee on unemployment of the National Progressive Conference, organized last spring by a group of American senators.

The Canadian Prime Minister expects that the coming Imperial Economic Conference will adopt measures which will correct present unfavorable conditions.

The American Senate has passed a resolution for a Tariff Commission inquiry as to the effect of depreciated currencies on world trade.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 20—In a report which constitutes an impressively full survey of economic and financial conditions, the League of Nations Economic Committee now demonstrates succinctly how tariffs and trade barriers in the last few months have choked off world trade.

Economists drawn from all the chief countries united in stating flatly to every government, "If you want trade recovery you must lower your tariff restrictions and barricades."

Though this advice has now become time-worn, from the Geneva committee it comes today with new force. For world trade as a result of the increase in such barriers has dropped within the last two years by 40 per cent, according to figures established by the committee.

Trade Drop of 40 Per Cent

The international sale of goods which spells prosperity to all nations has slumped by nearly half and in direct proportion to the elevation of tariff walls. The committee depicts a vicious circle which forces higher tariffs.

First, some creditor country like Germany finds that to pay debts it must export goods. These products run into tariff walls. Failure to sell abroad produces an even smaller capacity to pay back in the debtor country, and financial disorders arise as in the states of central Europe during past months.

The unfortunate debtor who still must pay his debts then must restrict imports to the barest minimum and force exports by selling at dumping prices.

Then the creditor country, despite its eagerness to collect debts, feels itself forced to raise tariff and other barriers. The vicious circle is then complete.

Collapse in world trade results. The committee points out this cannot go on forever.

Creditors in Dilemma

In a striking phrase intended for the United States the committee says: "Creditor countries are in a great dilemma. Either they must lower their barriers to imports from debtor countries or they must expect to see prospects of recovering their debts correspondingly reduced." Undoubtedly this reflection was aimed at the American Congress as well as many European Parliaments.

The committee cautiously refrains from taking a position on reduction or cancellation of debts. Its task was objectively to point out the disastrous results which the present vicious circle brings.

The League's Economic Committee is now in a position to say, "We told you so," for new results are apparent from the failure of governments to take wise council which the same economists have previously given. And the committee today indicates that if a halt is not soon called a still more unfortunate position may result.

Industrial Regularization By Long-Range Planning Advised by Progressives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—A proposal for the regularization of industry through long-range planning, depending upon authoritative fact finding, expert interpretation and the education of business itself for its effect, is contained in the report of a subcommittee of the committee on unemployment and industrial stabilization of the National Progressive Conference.

This conference was called by a group of Progressive senators, led by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, in Washington last spring. Committees to study the problems facing the American people were appointed, and it is the subcommittee headed by Mr. J. M. Clark which has brought in the report on planning, published as a supplement to the New Republic of Jan. 13. The

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

TRADE HOLDS KEY TO ISSUE OF MINORITIES

Revision of Balkan Lines Supported by Mixture of Nationalities

TREATY REVISION SERIES
Last of Three Articles

By GODFREY LIAS
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Nations are still in the making in eastern Europe. All along the eastern boundary of Poland down into the Balkans lives a welter of races, some with their national consciousness fully developed; others mere racial fledglings, who find their grown-up cousins are sometimes apt to be a little overbearing.

The question of revising the Balkans boundaries fixed by the treaties of peace hinges on this mixture. For centuries when this area was part of the Turkish Empire nationality was to a large extent submerged. Fifty years ago, for instance, the inhabitants of Macedonia did not know whether they were Bulgars, Serbs or even Greeks. Then successive wars forced back the boundaries of Turkey. Other wars were fought over the spoils.

Macedonia was partitioned once, twice and again. Consequently today Macedonian national consciousness remains largely inchoate with, however, definitely closer affinities to Bulgaria than to its other neighbors. Yet it is divided between Greece and Jugoslavia with Bulgaria shut out from participation.

Within Bulgaria is a powerful organization which refuses to accept this situation as final. The Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, as it is called, has made and unmade governments in Bulgaria. It levies its own taxes; unhesitatingly removes every individual of whom the party chief disapproves; and carries on a ceaseless guerrilla campaign not only internally for its own leadership but also across the border against Jugoslavia.

Conflict of Nationalities

The Macedonian Revolutionary Organization insists that the Macedonians are Bulgarians. The Serbs are equally insistent that they are Serbian. Jugoslavia has therefore expunged the name Macedonian and put South Serbia in its place. It forbids the inhabitants to attend Macedonian schools or churches as, incontestibly, many of them would like to do. There is thus repression on the one hand and unrest, stimulated by terrorism, on the other.

Macedonia is not the only Balkan area in which there is frontier trouble. Behind the crooked arm of the Danube where it turns northward before entering the Black Sea, is the Dobrudja, the inhabitants of which have hitherto been mostly Bulgars. The peace treaties, however, gave this area to Roumania and there have been complaints not merely of racial discriminations but of actual expulsions of the older inhabitants to make room for Roumanian "colonists."

Again, on the west of Jugoslavia and Greece there are a large number of Albanians outside their national boundaries. And in the neighborhood of Fiume, Italy bulges eastward to take in a number of Croats whose brethren live in Jugoslavia.

Thus in these regions the question of treaty revision is complicated by the fact that not merely the defeated states but to some degree the victorious ones also are not satisfied with their present frontiers.

Secret Arming Disclosed

As is the case in other parts of Europe, it is no more possible to meet Balkan treaty revision demands in full than it is to disregard them completely. Something must be done and done soon if there is to be real disarmament. For many individuals in the aggrieved nations are secretly organizing to upset the present arrangement.

Thus in Germany the Stalhelm or Steel Helmet Association is avowedly meant to provide unofficially the force of trained soldiers of which officia: Germany is deprived by the peace treaties. In Hungary the Awakening Magyars and kindred organizations are similarly employed. Machine guns consigned to them from abroad have been found on the Austrian frontier. Though this is forbidden under the peace treaties, the incident was allowed to drop.

The Macedonian Revolutionary Organization in Bulgaria is well armed and thoroughly aggressive. Moreover, although conscription is forbidden, Bulgaria has introduced a law by which all men of military age must perform compulsory labor for the state for eight months each year. Although these conscript workmen have a number of useful civil achievements to their credit, Bulgaria's neighbors, with some show of reason, believe they have not been altogether idle in the field of military preparations.

Efforts at Liquidation

There have been more concrete attempts to settle the minorities issue in the Balkans than in any other part of the new Europe. As early as 1924 Greece and Bulgaria, under the benign auspices of Geneva and Prof. Gilbert Murray, signed a convention by which they agreed to establish a Boundary Commission to insure equitable treatment of the Greek minority in Bulgaria and the Bulgarian minority in Greece. But under the colder atmosphere of public opinion at home this promising plant wilted. The convention was never ratified. It is now no longer spoken of.

As between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria, there have been efforts to liquidate the question of the numerous peasants who own land on both sides of the frontier. These unhappy people are often unable to till half their property owing to the restrictions on crossing the international boundary line. Most of those penalized in this way live in Bulgaria.

After many failures an agreement was actually reached by which the land owned by these peasants on the further side of the frontier was to be compulsorily sold. The five commissions set up under this arrangement completed their work at the end of 1931. The result should be a considerable reduction in the causes of friction between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria. But it leaves the major question of Macedonia untouched.

Bulgarian Port Promised

Greece is also involved in the Macedonian trouble. The most serious difficulty in its case is the question of a Bulgarian port on the Ægean. This was promised in the peace settlement, but has not so far materialized. It is not therefore a question of treaty revision so much as of treaty fulfillment.

Technically speaking, all the minorities in the new states constituted under the peace treaties are supposed to be able to appeal to the League of Nations if they consider themselves unfairly treated.

This form of protection, however, has not merely proved illusory, but has even complicated an already delicate situation. It was something new in international affairs for the citizens of a country to be able to appeal to an outside authority if they had a grievance against their own Government.

Disgruntled Germans living in Germany and Hungarians in Hungary have not failed to take advantage of this situation to stir up their kinsfolk in Poland, in Czechoslovakia, in Roumania. Bulgarians, led by the Macedonian Revolutionaries, have followed suit. Thus the national governments concerned are able to claim justification for their repressive measures. These measures in turn have led to further interference from outside. The vicious circle thus established is very hard to break.

Appeals Cause Friction

There is, in fact, much evidence to show that the right of the minorities to appeal to the League has given rise to more friction than it has prevented. Americans have only to think how they would like it if the Indian minority had a right to take its grievances to the Pan-American Congress to understand how the nations of Europe feel about the matter.

A better method, which is finding favor in some quarters, is for the nations concerned to set up their own mixed commissions on the lines of the abortive Greco-Bulgarian Commission of 1924, or more auspicious comparison — the Canadian Boundary Commission between the United States and Canada.

But the key to the whole question of minorities, not only in the Balkans but throughout Europe, is in the sphere of economics. In regard to Germany and Hungary the chain of communications in existence when war broke out has been broken in countless places. The links must be repaired or replaced by new ones. Until both victors and vanquished coöperate in doing this neither can have prosperity and neither can feel secure. Consequently neither will disarm.

Forum for Grievances

The most hopeful sign in the Balkans is the annual conference of all the Balkan States instituted in 1930, through the initiative of Greece. National susceptibilities have so far prevented the conference from engaging itself very deeply with political problems. But it provides a forum, not only for the airing of grievances, but for planning more efficient coöperation, particularly in the economic field. In its last meeting it approved plans for an All-Balkan Chamber of Commerce, and for improving rail and road communications.

Some change in existing frontiers is most desirable, if not essential, not only in the Balkans, but throughout Central Europe. But too big changes would bring the world no nearer a settlement than too small ones. Both sides must abate their more extreme pretensions.

Even then, however, anomalies will still exist, and can only be got rid of by breaking down tariff barriers. Once these are out of the way, the local inhabitants will themselves hasten to resume the contacts of prewar days. The establishment of free zones in the frontier regions would reopen the markets closed today by the new boundaries. Mixed commissions like that which functions between Canada and the United States would be useful to adjust difficulties as they arise. If this were done, it is safe to forecast that the countries of Europe would soon be able to point to a whole series of frontiers like the 3000 miles between Cape Flattery and the Bay of Fundy without a fort or a soldier to guard them.

PARTITIONING OF TERRITORY LEAVES NATIONALITIES UNCERTAIN

Mexico Protests Harris Quota Plan

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 20 (By U. P.)—The proposal by Senator William J. Harris of Georgia that Mexican immigrants be placed on a quota basis was considered here to be even less palatable than his previous suggestion in view of the coöperation Mexico has given the United States recently in successfully reducing emigration to the United States by mutual agreement.

As the few hundred Mexicans who have gone to the United States in the last year constitute a handful when compared to the 120,000 Mexicans who were repatriated from that country in the last 12 months, Mexicans considered the renewed suggestion of a quota for Mexico to have been motivated not by necessity but by unfriendly motives.

Large sums have been appropriated by the Mexican Government in order to hasten the repatriation of unemployed nationals in the United States. However, another side of the picture is Mexico's present strict enforcement of regulations against foreigners, including citizens of the United States, who might take positions otherwise available to her nationals.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company covered its dividend last year in spite of a falling off in business in the last half, according to Wall Street gossip. The company pays $3.60 regular and 40 cents extra.

Pulling Together!

SHANGHAI BUSY IN FACE OF LOW SILVER VALUES

Attaché Says Currency Issue Has Worked to City's Advantage

Low silver values, sometimes considered a calamity to international trade and finance generally, have really acted to the advantage of Shanghai, said Mr. A. Bland Calder, United States Assistant Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, who is in Boston today.

Mr. Calder is making a business conference tour in the interest of trade promotion and New England business men have been so anxious to discuss the situation with him that his schedule in the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce today was completely filled by appointments made ahead of his arrival.

Factors contributing to the prosperity of Shanghai, said Mr. Calder, include higher duties, Shanghai's strategic geographic location, slack economic conditions elsewhere in the world, unrest in the interior of China, and the peace and security existing in the treaty port of Shanghai. The low silver values have stimulated investments in property developments and real estate and are enabling the metropolis to become modernized more quickly, he said.

Prosperity in Shanghai has resulted in the volume of imports holding fairly steady, he continued. Development of manufacturing concerns in the Shanghai district is maintaining a market for American machinery and building materials that cannot be produced in China.

"The low silver values" he said, "have automatically imposed a virtual 100 per cent import tariff on manufactured goods due to the reason that a Chinese buyer making a purchase of United States dollars with which to pay for goods from the United States, must now pay about $4.50 in Chinese silver currency for one American dollar. Two years ago he could buy an American dollar with a little more than $2 of Chinese money.

"This situation has stimulated the growth of industry in Shanghai, and changed the character of China's trade with the United States and other countries. In the past, the bulk of the imports consisted of raw materials. Now, the trade in machinery and materials for industry is making rapid progress as the expansion in industrial enterprise continues.

"Among the industries started or stimulated in the past two or three years in Shanghai are those having to do with the manufacture of commodities for use in building construction. The building program now under way in Shanghai includes the construction of many new and modern type apartment house buildings and department stores."

Lee as Ideal of Youth, South Carolina Urges

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 20 (AP)—The youth of South Carolina was urged to adopt Gen. Robert E. Lee as its ideal in a resolution approved by the House of the General Assembly yesterday.

General Lee was the "greatest man yet produced on this continent," the resolution said.

Spending and Saving

By FRANK C. MORTIMER

WHEN you put your money in the bank or other safe place to earn interest at a set rate, you are taking the step that many wise people have taken before . . .

Compound interest . . . that about which we learned when we were youngsters in school . . . is still at work, just as it was then . . .

Its value and effectiveness are being demonstrated every day in the financial affairs of millions of people . . .

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If you are wise you will long since have formed the habit of taking out of your wages or salary a definite amount regularly . . . to be placed in one or more of the many safe institutions that make a practice of paying fair rates of interest on sums placed in their custody . . .

In time, even small amounts . . . with the aid of your old school acquaintance . . . compound interest . . . will grow into substantial sums and serve as the foundation of your fortune . . .

Two dollars a week . . . deposited every week in a compound interest account will amount to $1276.11 at the end of 120 months . . .

Five dollars a week . . . will amount to $3190.22 . . . Ten dollars a week will amount to $6380.47 . . .

Pretty good for a young fellow trying to get ahead in the world . . . It takes a bit of determination to hold fast to the purpose . . . outside of that, many young people have found it to be comparatively easy . . .

(Copyright, 1931)

DIXON CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Senate yesterday approved the renomination of Mr. Lincoln Dixon of Indiana to the tariff commission. Mr. Dixon, a Democrat, was appointed by President Hoover when the commission was reorganized following enactment of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act. He is a former member of the House.

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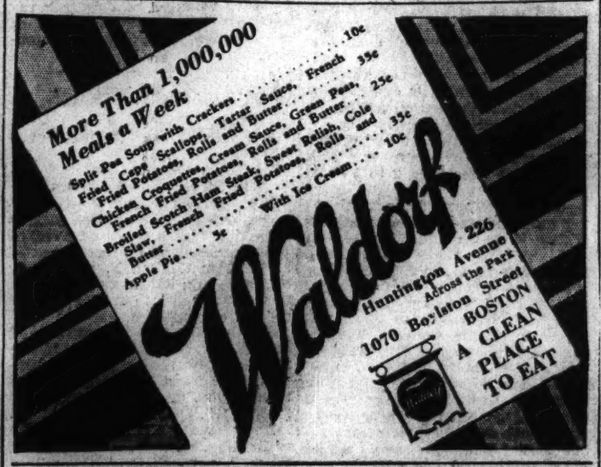
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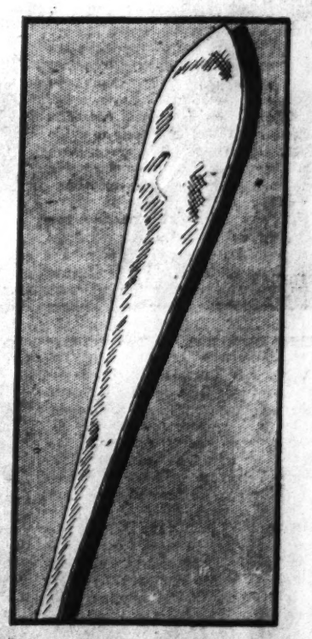
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SILVERWARE—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

EDUCATION TIED TO PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Gov. Winant Says It Is Essential to Efficient Carrying Out of Law

Education against the use of alcohol is essential to efficient liquor law enforcement, Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, told a round table conference of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in Somerville last night. "We must persuade the individual that alcohol is harmful," he said, "and enforce prohibition to insure universal temperance."

The meeting, held at Unitarian Hall, under the auspices of the departments of education and publicity of the league, and sponsored by Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville and a local committee, was the ninth of a series held throughout the State to promote the "Massachusetts Plan" of temperance education. Mrs. Doris L. Rutledge, educational secretary of the league, is in charge of the meetings.

Governor Winant declared that the wets brought on dry legislation themselves by forcing liquor into dry states, which, under the local option system, were powerless to prevent it. He compared the present situation with that following the war between the states, when, he said, the liquor interests attempted to shift the tax burden from the wealthy class onto the liquor customer.

Must Act Within Law

"Those opposed to prohibition," he said, "have a right to their conviction, but they must act within the law. If there is a better method of liquor control, we are waiting to hear of it."

He further noted the criticism of the prohibition laws also can be applied to any other law. "We would not repeal laws against theft, simply because people continue to steal," he said.

Mr. John C. L. Dowling, chairman of the Massachusetts Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, declared that every citizen must either be for or against the saloon, for "every plan suggested by the wets would mean the return of the old corner saloon." He said his association believes the Eighteenth Amendment to be the "greatest moral advance since the abolishing of slavery."

Mr. [illegible] words called alcohol the "[illegible] common denominator in the destruction of man." He held "hope" to be the essential quality of an individual, and pointed out [illegible]

Temperance Education

At the afternoon session Mr. Joseph E. Sleet, headmaster of the Harvard School, in Charlestown, discussing temperance education, urged that this be done by developing in the child a moral balance, or a sense of right and wrong, rather than pointing out in detail the harmful effects of liquor.

"The child loses the 'fear' he observed, "but throughout development can maintain this balance and sense of the beautiful which will direct his actions naturally against drinking." Character training, he held, must be directed to this vital and primal emotion.

In opening the afternoon session Mr. Everett W. Ireland, superintendent of Somerville schools, defined the duty of education, and its three refining influences, the home, church, and school. The school, he said, now is attempting to take over many of the duties of the home because of changed social conditions, but still depends upon the cooperation of parents. Temperance education, he stressed, is a vital part of health education in the schools.

Mrs. John H. Hollis, of Lynn, read to the meeting a message from Mr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, in which he pointed out the state requirements for temperance education in the schools.

"Beyond this statutory requirement," the message said, "a great responsibility rests on education to equip our youth that they may be able successfully to meet all conditions of life."

Ely Urges State To Aid City Credit

The State would stand behind the short-term note issued by municipalities, pending the collection of tax revenues, under a plan Gov. Joseph B. Ely will recommend to the Legislature. The Governor proposed this action in a letter made public yesterday to Mayor Andrew A. Casassa of Revere, head of a delegation of Mayors which recently appealed to Mr. Ely for assistance.

Governor Ely's measure provides for the formation of a commission, composed of the State Treasurer, Receiver-General, Attorney-General and two others, to be appointed by the chief executive, with power to lend the State's guarantee to municipal short-term notes in anticipation of taxes. The qualifications for this aid would depend on the financial conditions of the municipalities.

While the plan was considered by the Governor to be contrary to the "preconceived relationship between the state government and the cities and towns," he believed it was warranted by the present emergencies.

GEN. HONJO TO TALK FROM MANCHURIA

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Gen. Shigeru Honjo, Japanese commander in Manchuria, will halt military operations long enough tomorrow to speak to American radio listeners, the National Broadcasting Company has been notified by Mr. Floyd Gibbons, American newspaper correspondent and radio announcer in Manchuria. This will be the first time a broadcast has been made from the actual scene of military operations.

Mr. Gibbons, in the broadcast which will begin at 7:15 p. m., E. S. T., over the NBC-WJZ network, will describe and introduce General Honjo, who will speak in Japanese, after which the speech will be translated into English. Mr. Gibbons also will describe the scene further and, as he says, "get the real lowdown on this whole Manchurian business."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Margaret Lovett, New Haven, Ind.
Miss Ruth Irene Deffley, Boston, Mass.
Percy W. Bholare, New York, N. Y.
Miss Agnes Floyd, Cambridge, Mass.

Making Over Men at Canadian Prison Camp

CONVICTS' CLASS AT PENITENTIARY AT COLLINS BAY

Upper Town, Left of Kingston Tower, Building a Cofferdam. Lower Right, One of the New Buildings in Construction.

TALKIES VIEWED AS STRONG ALLY OF EDUCATION

Lowell Institute Lecturer Says They Will Influence Thought in Future

Education has gained a new and powerful ally in the talking motion picture, according to Mr. John E. Otterson, president of Electrical Research Products, Inc., who addressed Lowell Institute last night on "Talking Motion Pictures and Other By-Products of Communication Research."

"The value of talking pictures," he said, "lies not only in the effective presentation that can be made but in the wide distribution that is possible. They bring knowledge within the reach of the average man and simplify the search for it. They are a force that will profoundly influence the economic, political, cultural and religious thought in the future."

He said he believed that a new era of international understanding is to be achieved through educational newsreels which bring leaders in governmental and cultural activities before a world-wide audience.

With the coming of the informative technical talking picture, he said, educational instruction will change as radically as has theater entertainment with the advent of the dramatic story talking film.

To show how effective such a picture might be, and to prove that its distribution throughout the world would reach many more people than a platform lecturer might, Mr. Harvey Fletcher, who delivered the second Lowell lecture, was "brought back to Boston" in motion picture to explain sound problems. Illustrative material, impossible to reproduce on the lecture platform, was introduced to make a clearer presentation of the problem.

Educators have found that children learn faster and with greater retention if visual and audible methods of presentation are combined, Mr. Otterson said. He exhibited a talking picture designed to teach the rudiments of music to children of kindergarten age. With the added advantage of sound to illustrate music tones, the story of music was presented in a manner calculated to leave an indelible impression on young listeners.

Advertisers and large corporations wishing to teach their employees better production methods and safety precautions, he asserted, are learning the truth of the old Chinese proverb, "A picture is worth 10,000 words."

STATE CENTRAL MORTGAGE BANK PLAN INDORSED

Treasurer Hurley Urges Passage of $20,000,000 Relief Measure

Massachusetts should forward its $20,000,000 bank relief measure regardless of the assessment or rejection of any bank relief action taken by the Federal Government, according to Mr. Charles P. Hurley, State Treasurer.

Passage or rejection of the President's proposed home loan bank plan, Mr. Hurley says, should not alter the determination of Massachusetts to initiate a central mortgage bank to cope with its own problems. Money can either supplement government relief or assure the origination of constructive measures through their own effort, he declares.

Mr. Hurley says the mortgage situation is the greatest challenge to positive remedial action. In addition to reaffirming his position favoring a central mortgage bank in the State, he says the "junior financier," who accepts second and third mortgages and dabbles in them in a small way, should be eliminated.

The "junior financier," he continues, is the chief problem at the present, for it is he who, without sufficient capital, must liquidate his holdings to the detriment of the mortgagor. There being no place where the securities can be discounted, foreclosures are the only means by which the holder can regain his money, he says.

It is consequently desirable, Mr. Hurley holds, to put mortgages in the hands of holders who will not be so hard pressed in times of stringency. The banks and insurance companies in order to absorb these mortgages should be permitted to lend up to 75 per cent on property to be mortgaged, he declares.

Increasing still further the mortgage holdings of banks would only make the position of the bank worse unless an agency is established to discount these securities, and for this purpose, Mr. Hurley advocates the initiation of a central mortgage bank in Massachusetts, regardless of federal action.

CANADA SEEKS TO RECLAIM MEN IN INSTITUTIONS

Camp at Collins Bay Takes Preferred Class From the Prisons

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont.—Next to the prevention of crime the reformation of the criminal is declared to be the most important branch of criminology. State punishment may deter but too often it fails to reform the offender leaning upon it merely as vengeance and imposing permanently embittered against society.

Show him that punishment is impersonal and self-inflicted, that useful work is essential to happiness, and the world is in reality a friendly place and he becomes a builder instead of a destroyer. "Preferred treatment," the newest method of handling inmates of Canadian penitentiaries, is the application of this theory. So simple in practice, so practical in results, one wonders why it has been so long in coming and why it is not universally accepted.

Responsibility for the delay cannot be laid at the door of Brig.-Gen. W. S. Hughes, Superintendent of Penitentiaries—probably the greatest penologist on the continent. Just 30 years ago he planned and launched such a system, only to have it blocked through political prejudice. Five years later, however, Great Britain borrowed it from Canada, and, as the Borstal System, it has been functioning successfully ever since. Finally, in March, 1930, General Hughes's patience was rewarded, and the building of a special institution at Collins Bay was started.

"We are building in the open, without walls or weapons," explained the General. "Then men, averaging around 180, are from Kingston Penitentiary, and represent all classes, social and criminal, except lifers and the most degraded. In the nearly two years of work there has been only one attempt to escape. We teach them to work and to work cheerfully. Not 5 per cent of criminals are subnormal, and some of them are the cleverest men in the world. All you have to do is to treat them humanely, and as red-blooded individuals, not weaklings; lead them, not drive them, and show them you are interested in their welfare."

PEACE BACKING IS ENCOURAGING TO DR. WOOLLEY

Delegate Honored at Dinner; Real Achievement Hoped For

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The growing interest which people in all parts of the United States take in the question of maintaining international peace is a most encouraging sign to those who are working for the substitution of law for war, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, one of the delegates to the general disarmament conference at Geneva, declared at a dinner in her honor at the Roosevelt Hotel last night. Dr. Woolley will leave here for Europe on the steamship President Harding, of the United States Lines late today.

The dinner was under auspices of the American Association of University Women, of which Dr. Woolley is president, with a group of women's colleges and groups interested in disarmament and peace, represented. Miss Valentine L. Chapman, president of the New York branch of the association presided.

Positive speakers welcomed Dr. Woolley, declaring that she had received "the greatest honor that has ever come to a woman in America," but that the difficulty of her task was equally great.

In acknowledging the greetings, Dr. Woolley told the speakers that, far beyond anything else, she was grateful for their confidence.

"I charge you all who remain at home to work in every possible way that this conference may mean a forward step toward international peace," she said. "I realize that the thanks which would mean most to you all is a real achievement at Geneva, and no one longs for that more ardently than this particular representative. But there may be times when it will be necessary to remember that in the definition of achievement the direction in which we are moving is as important as the point reached.

"In the last month I have learned that there is a widespread desire among the people of this country for the substitution of law for war, of arbitration for armed force. It has come to me in letters from all sections of the country, from men as well as women. It has come from ex-service men and from laborers. It has come also from college students—men students—who say to me they realize that if there is to be another war they are the ones who must bear its brunt."

Flag Design Ready In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—Designs for a new New Hampshire flag, authorized through legislative act by the General Court of 1931, have been completed and the color plates have just been delivered to Mr. E. D. Fuller, Secretary of State. Some delay has been experienced through the changing of the Great Seal of New Hampshire, also authorized by the last Legislature, made necessary to correct some of the historical characteristics.

In order to produce uniformity of design, plates were ordered by the State Department to preserve the original drawings and from which flag manufacturers may in the future produce accurate pennants. Reproduction of the flag design in the exact colors as designated by legislative authority has been the most difficult part of the work, many different shades of blue having been submitted before one was selected for its accuracy. Five different plates were used in producing the color effects.

The new State Flag displays a solid blue background surmounted by the Great Seal of the State. The official dimensions are 52 by 66 inches.

RINDGE APPROPRIATION MADE

Appropriation of $380,952, to be used in building the new Rindge Technical High School in Cambridge was approved last night by the Cambridge City Council. The total appropriations for the new school now approximate $1,600,000, and with the exception of the question of heating the building, the plans are completed.

SHANGHAI RIOT WIDENS RIFT IN FAR EAST

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 20 (AP)—Relations between Chinese and Japanese here were further strained today after a clash between a number of Japanese and a group of Chinese police in the international settlement in which one Chinese and one Japanese were killed and a number of both nationalities injured.

The cause of the clash was not definitely determined although reports said it grew out of the Manchurian dispute and the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods.

An investigation was begun by the Japanese consulate and authorities of the foreign settlement.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, former head of the Nanking Government, who is said to be coming back to take a hand in politics, could not leave Hangchow today by airplane because it rained. If the weather improves tomorrow he expects to fly to Nanking.

Mr. Sun Fo, head of the Executive Yuan of the present Government, came up by train today to meet Marshal Chiang.

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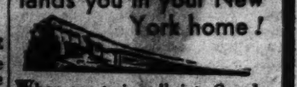
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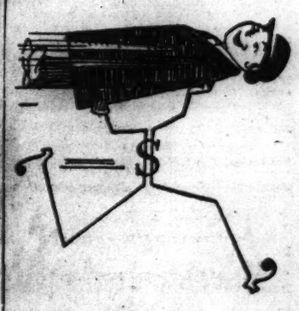
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CLASH IN SPAIN LAID TO EFFORT TO AID JESUITS

Trade Halted at Bilbao by Strike—Report of Revolt Minimized

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Jan. 20 — Republicans and Socialists fraternizing with Communists, all totaling 50,000, joined in a demonstration at Bilbao Monday against the "Traditionalists," or ultraconservative Roman Catholics.

There were four fatal and many minor casualties in an unprovoked attack on workers. The incident has thrown the whole district into confusion. It occurred at a meeting of the extreme Roman Catholic Party, at which speakers demanded revision of the Constitution to reëstablish the Roman Catholic Church and prevent expulsion of the Jesuits.

Outside the building workers were singing the "Internationale." After the meeting a clash took place between youthful enthusiasts on both sides and attempts were made to set fire to a monastery, but inmates dispersed the assailants with a volley.

Business of the city was completely suspended all day yesterday by the general strike that followed, but the Governor was able to issue a manifesto in the evening thanking the people for the order they had kept.

Several other parts of Spain were also in trouble. There was a general strike at Valencia, where barracks were stoned and a revolutionary strike threatened to spread throughout the Province of Valencia.

A few workers also struck at Sagunto, an important mining district near the east coast and cut communications with the rest of Spain. Meanwhile Barcelona was in the throes of a textile strike. In three different parts of Spain attempts have been made to set fire to ecclesiastical buildings.

Official reports this morning, however, were more tranquilizing, and it is stated there is quiet throughout the country. A strike failed at Palencia. Communication has been reopened with Sagunto and it is believed the critical situation at Bilbao is over.

Alarm felt here at the possibility that recent events were due to concerted action seems unjustified. But attempt by a section of the Roman Catholic Traditionalists to win the right for the Basque and Navarre Provinces to make their own arrangements with Rome tends to strengthen the Left Wing extremists by facilitating the union of Socialists and Communists.

Hapgood Holds France in Wrong

France is wrong and Germany is right on the main issues between them, in the opinion of Mr. Norman Hapgood, editor and author, who spoke last night at the monthly meeting of the Brotherhood of Temple Ohabei Shalom held at the Temple. His subject was "What I Saw in Two Years Abroad."

Although French views are wrong, he said, they should be looked upon with sympathy. France was wrong in cutting Germany in two by the Polish Corridor but had the assent of Woodrow Wilson, he pointed out, adding that France was wrong also in inserting the war guilt clause in the Versailles Treaty.

On her invasion of the Ruhr and in her refusal to allow the carrying out of the plain meaning of the treaty on the subject of armament reduction, France was wrong also, Mr. Hapgood said. Explanation of these wrong views, he added, is that the French are fatalistic, and "they distrust the efficiency of those ideas out of which Woodrow Wilson undertook to build international safety on a sounder base."

Leaders Praise Work of Parsons

A harvest of praise was reaped yesterday by Mr. Henry C. Parsons, retiring State Commissioner of Probation. At a luncheon in his honor at the Twentieth Century Club, he listened to Judge Arthur P. Stone of the Middlesex District Court, Dr. S. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School and Mr. B. Loring Young, chairman of the State Board of Probation, praise the probation work he has carried on since 1914.

Mr. Parsons reached retirement on Jan. 15, but resigned the office on Jan. 12. Judge Stone declared that Mr. Parsons has done more than any other man to improve the machinery of probation and to extend its possibilities, while Dr. Glueck credited him with establishing the innovation of complete and separate criminal records for the Department of Probation and the bureau of statistics. Mr. Young praised Mr. Parson's tact and discretion.

Mr. Parsons urged that "probation, as a theory and a principle, must be kept alive; and secondly, that we must seek the mechanical perfection of probation as a device."

THREE FAST GAMES FOR AMATEUR FANS

Three fast games for amateur hockey fans are scheduled for the Boston Garden within the next three days. Tonight the Harvard varsity sextet meets the Boston Hockey Club team in the Crimson's final game before the annual layoff during the midyear examinations. The Crimson was originally scheduled to play the Olympic hockey team from Poland, but that game was canceled as the Polish players were delayed in their arrival.

Friday night at the Garden probably the most colorful hockey program in the history of the sport in Boston will be offered. Two games will be played, the first between the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and the United States Olympic team, composed of New York and Boston amateur players. The other half of the doubleheader will bring together the Boston Hockey Club, the team that meets Harvard tonight, and the Polish Olympic team.

The proceeds of Friday night's contests will be turned over to the United States Olympic hockey committee, to aid in the sending of the team to Lake Placid.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; colder late tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest winds, shifting to northerly; minimum temperature tonight near 32.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; colder Thursday and in west and north portions late tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Thursday fair and much colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; colder tonight.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest, shifting to west or northwest winds, and overcast weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	44	Montreal	34	36
Bismarck	2	24	Nantucket	38	40
Boston	36	38	New Orleans	48	60
Buffalo	40	46	New York	38	42
Calgary	44	54	Norfolk, Va.	36	48
Charleston	38	40	North Platte	24	56
Chicago	12	16	Philadelphia	38	44
Cincinnati	38	42	Phoenix, Ariz.	42	74
Denver	28	60	Pittsburgh	40	40
Eastport, Me.	30	30	Portland, Me.	28	34
Hatteras	42	50	Raleigh	34	50
Honolulu, T.H.	78	78	St. Louis	42	54
7p.m.Jan.19	74		St. Paul	20	38
Helena, Mont.	30	38	Salt Lake City	28	34
Huron, S. D.	10	36	San Francisco	40	54
Jacksonville	48	64	SantaFe, N.M.	32	40
Kansas City	44	54	Seattle	40	44
Key West	70	76	Tampa	58	76
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	34	44
Memphis	44	54	Wichita, Kan.	42	50
Miami, Fla.	72	74	Williston, N.D.	10	20

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 20. B—Maximum Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 9:04 p. m., Thursday 9:16 a. m. Height of tides 7.2 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:12 p. m.

ALASKA JUNEAU

Brokers understand a large part of the recent buying in Alaska Juneau originated from California.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Talk, "Let's Go to the Opera," by Mrs. William Gustafson, auditorium, 7:30.

Boston Boot and Shoe Club: Dinner-meeting, address, "Problems of Law Enforcement," by Judge Daniel T. O'Connell, Massachusetts Superior Court, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Massachusetts Church Service League: Annual meeting; consideration of relation of church to industrial problems and the individual); speaking program; St. Paul's Cathedral.

Federation of Polish Jews in America: Concert hall, Dorchester Manor, 800 Morton Street, evening.

Lynn Historical Society: Annual meeting; committee reports, election of officers; Mr. Edward S. Underwood, speaker, on "The First Quaker," 125 Green Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner dance, Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, ballroom and foyer, 7. Annual banquet, Ten of Us Club, Swiss Room, 7.

Women's Republican Club: Discussion of "The Problem of the Philippines"; Prof. Rupert Emerson, Harvard University, and Mr. Estanislao Angelos, Philippine native, speakers; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 8.

Gym exhibition, circus, dance, gymnasium, Huntington Avenue Division, Y. M. C. A., 8.

Music

Hotel Statler—Yoshida Trio, 8:15.
George W. Brown Hall—New England Conservatory faculty members chamber concert, 8:15.
Jordan Hall—MacDowell Club, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Good Companions," 8:20.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Delphine," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Women's Republican Club: Talk on "Current Affairs," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, clubhouse, 11.

Lowell Institute: First lecture in series on "La France dans la Vie et l'Oeuvre de Goethe à la Maison, à l'Ecole, à l'Eglise, "Francfort au Milieu du XVIIIe Siècle. Goethe à la Maison, à l'Ecole, à l'Eglise, au Théâtre"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mrs. Charles T. Wolfe, speaker on "The Increased Service of the Boston Y. W. C. A. During the Emergency Crisis," clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

Annual meeting, Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women; reading of reports and election of officers, Malden Home, 22 Parker Street, Malden, 10:30.

Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts: All day conference; morning meeting, 11; luncheon, 1; afternoon meeting, 2; speaking programs, illustrated lecture; Horticulture Hall, corner Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington Avenue.

Meeting, Daughters of Vermont, talk, "Confessions of an Optimist," by Mrs. Joe M. Chapple, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 4, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Loan exhibition of sculpture and drawings by George Kolbe, Jan. 15 to 29.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors, Jan. 15 to 30.

School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Museum Road—An exhibition of works by Rodney J. Burn and Robin Guthrie, recently appointed directors of drawing and painting in the school, Jan. 18-30.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Manuscript, drawings and paintings by John Ruskin, from his own collection at Brantwood in Lancashire. Through month of January.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings in tempera by R. Arcadius Lyon. Through Jan. 20.

Scharvee Studios, 663 Boylston Street—General print display.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Old English and continental masters. Through Jan. 23.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Water colors by Jean Jacques Haffner of Algiers, Tunis and surrounding districts. Through Jan. 23.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Jan. 30.

Helson's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlou. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

UNEMPLOYED TAKE EXTENSION COURSES

Demand for university extension instruction among the unemployed is indicated by the enrollment of more than 1100 who Monday began attending classes of the cooperative university courses, sponsored originally by Mr. William Phillips, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Unemployment Committee.

When Every Home Made Its Own Clothing

Left to Right—Mrs. Dorinda E. Story, Mrs. Mae M. Buckley, Mrs. Grace W. Noyes, Mrs. Harriet Beals

Women in Pageant Depict Incidents Of Colonial Days

Women prominent in New England's early history were portrayed today by members of the Boston Colony National Society of New England Women, who presented a historical pageant entitled "Famous People" in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association. The pageant, in which 35 women took part, was under the direction of Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley. Tableaux and dramatic sketches in colorful colonial costumes depicted scenes in the lives of famous women.

The pageant included a typical colonial reception, in which many historical personages were introduced. A sketch entitled "George and Betty Washington" portrayed familiar scenes in the lives of the first President and his wife. A musical program was given by the Hamilton Trio. Proceeds will be used in giving financial aid to needy women of New England ancestry.

PRISON LABOR LAW REVISION IS SOUGHT

Revision of the laws relating to the payment of wages to inmates of penal institutions was the chief recommendation made by Mr. Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, in his annual report to the Legislature, Monday. He declared that the state owes a considerable sum to inmates which he charged had not been paid because the existing laws have not been enforced.

In defending the system at the Concord Reformatory, Mr. Charles T. Judge, superintendent, explained that the prisoners never have been paid and the State owes them nothing. The 1928 law referred to by the State Auditor was an experiment, Mr. Judge said, by which the State had hoped to ascertain how the plan of prison pay would work. It was optional with the Commissioner of Correction whether or not the plan should be tried and it was decided not to test it at the Concord Reformatory, he concluded.

BOSTON TO OPPOSE SUITS ON TAX TITLES

The city of Boston will oppose suits brought before the Land Court by the Warren Institution for Savings and the Franklin Savings Bank to remove clouds on tax titles, it is announced by Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel. The suits are the first to be brought under the law giving the land court jurisdiction in equity to establish a land title or remove a cloud from a title.

Mr. Silverman says he has moved to institute proceedings to bring about a foreclosure on the tax titles the banks are not in controversy over, so the city will get clear title. Several properties are involved, in which taxes approximating $40,000 are in issue.

Fall River Man Gets Silver Beaver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 20—Joseph E. Nute of this city, a retired industrial engineer and prominent in community affort for the past 25 years, last night received the first Silver Beaver Award ever authorized by national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America under the jurisdiction of the local council.

A certificate presented with the silver badge bears the signatures of President Hoover as honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America; Mr. Dan Beard, national Scout commissioner; Mr. Walter W. Head, president; Mr. John H. Finley, chairman of the committee on awards, and Mr. James E. West, national chief Scout executive.

Since his affiliation with the local council of Boy Scouts in 1916, Mr. Nute has been a leader in nearly all of its activities. He has held practically every executive office in the council and has kept in close, personal touch with the boys at camp and in field excursions for bird study. He is an authority on birds, stamps and coins.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY HEARS OF JOHN CONEY

Interesting facts in the life of John Coney, a little-known Boston gold and silversmith, were related yesterday in a paper by Mr. Herman F. Clark of Boston and read at the annual meeting of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House by Mr. Charles F. Read, clerk of the society. Mr. Clark has been a collector of Coney's silver handiwork for a long time, but has not been able to locate any of his gold work.

John Coney, it was said, lived in Boston about 250 years ago. His probable residence was in the vicinity of Dock Square in 1699, but in 1717 he is reported to have moved to the present North Street. In 1702 he engraved the plates for money in the Massachusetts colony, but one of his greatest distinctions is that Apollos Rivoire, later Paul Revere, the father of the famous Colonial character, was one of his apprentices.

Theaters

"The Comedy of Errors"

Dramatic history was made by Sir Philip Ben Greet and his company in Jordan Hall last night, when they presented Shakespeare's "The Comedy of Errors" under the auspices of the Harvard Dramatic Club. It was the first performance in Boston for many years. The cast:

Solinus	Frederick Sargent
Ægeon	Mark Dignam
Antipholus of Syracuse	Alfred Farrell
Antipholus of Ephesus	Rex Walters
Dromio of Syracuse	Russell Thorndike
Dromio of Ephesus	Ben Greet
Balthazar	Christopher Casson
Angelo	Peter Dearing
Finch	W. E. Holloway
Officer	Basil Dear
Luce	George Hare
Æmilia	Edith Mayor
Adriana	Vera Clark
Luciana	Enid Clark
Phryne	Gwen Lleyellyn

"The Comedy of Errors" is, of course, very early Shakespeare. It is perhaps not surprising that it comes to the boards infrequently. It is a very mechanical stage contrivance, involving the use of such stock gadgets as the family separated by shipwreck, the indistinguishable twins and the reunion of the long-separated husband and wife. The comedy of the two Dromios is of the sort that we must believe amused Elizabethans, who liked their fun and their food raw. The interest in the work today is largely historical and academic. The material was employed later to better advantage by the author.

Yet it is conceivable that the play might be brought more appealingly to the stage than it was last night. The players spoke their speeches trippingly on the tongue, but their manner was rather elocutionary, and their "business," it must be confessed, was amateurish. It was not altogether because the play was staged with Elizabethan simplicity that it lacked illusion. L. A. S.

"Julius Cæsar"

In the afternoon the company presented "Julius Cæsar," with this cast:

Julius Cæsar	Mark Dignam
Octavius Cæsar	Henry Willis
Marcus Antonius	Frederic Sargent
Marcus Brutus	Russel Thorndike
Cassius	W. E. Holloway
Casca	Ben Greet
Calpurnia	Gwen Llewellyn
Portia	Vera French

The spirited performance met with evident approval from an audience composed largely of youngsters of high school age. In view of the few cuts made in the play and the extreme simplicity of the production, the fact that one's interest did not flag throughout was a tribute both to the acting abilities of the players and to the sure dramatic sense of Shakespeare. It was not to be expected that the performance should be flawless, but it had a simple directness which we look for in vain amid the superior graces of some more elaborate, more "modern" Shakespearean productions.

The peculiar lack of organic unity in "Julius Cæsar" was accentuated by the one brief intermission, which came between the third and fourth acts. One cannot escape the feeling that the last two acts are in the nature of an epilogue; despite their importance in developing the theme and in extending its application from Cæsar to the spirit of Cæsarism, the action itself does not seem to spring from that which preceded it. Fortunately, the tent scene has such magnificent power of its own that there is no lessening of dramatic interest, and it was, in fact, one of the high-spots of yesterday's performance.

Boston Stage Notes

Two opportunities remain for seeing Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner in her monodrama, "The Wives of Henry VIII," and other sketches, at the Wilbur. There will be performances tonight and tomorrow evening.

Other attractions on Boston stages this week include "The Good Companions," play made from Mr. J. B. Priestley's picaresque novel of an English concert party, in its second week at the Shubert; and "Blossom Time," operetta based on Schubert's life, in its final week at the Majestic.

At Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Friday and Saturday evenings, Shaw's "Great Catherine" will be presented by the Studio Players.

"The Prince and the Pauper," the next play in the series for young people presented by the National Junior Theater and sponsored by the Professional Players, will be presented at the Plymouth Saturday morning.

An unusual concert is scheduled for this evening at the Hotel Statler, when the Yoshida Trio of Tokyo will present a program of Japanese music played on traditional Japanese instruments.

The date for the arrival of Miss Katharine Cornell in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" in Boston has been tentatively set as Feb. 15, in a theater to be decided on.

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UNITED STATES GOLD POLICIES DECLARED SOUND

High Banking Authority Denies Currency Inflation

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—America will stand for no debasing of the United States gold dollar, and the world should know it, asserted a high banking authority yesterday.

He said European newspapers were raising a false cry over the erroneous possibility of currency inflation in the United States and had given the gravest misinterpretation to the program of American financial leaders to arrest wholesale deflation of credit.

"We could not have inflation if we wanted it," he said.

The United States Government and its banking system, he stated, is in splendid position to meet any sudden call from foreigners for gold that might arise, but nevertheless it wants to correct false impressions which have been widely scattered throughout all of Europe.

While the country's banking leadership does not want again to face an international run for gold, he said the country is just as well prepared to meet it today as it was following England's abandonment of the gold standard last October.

Unfortunate misinterpretation of the American campaign to stop deflation of credit, and to prepare the way for return to normal conditions, he explained, grew out of Europe's own experiences with inflation. In Germany, France and other countries, inflation meant the speeding up of government printing presses to turn out more paper money with which to pay off internal debts.

The American program, he explained, is the direct opposite of this. Through formation of the proposed Reconstruction Finance Corporation the concerted effort to stop continued deflation of credit, and other remedial measures for business improvement, he emphasized, do not mean inflation of currency. Instead, they were defined as efforts to end the "vicious circle of deflation."

"This deflation has gone far enough," he said. "It is our job to check it, but not to start a new inflation."

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by forming a government-formed bank which will be empowered to take over certain assets which are now frozen, although sound, will not prompt currency inflation, he said. Nor will other measures now endorsing the support of both political parties in Congress.

Some of the more popular foreign misconceptions, this authority described and refuted, are: widespread belief that America will step up its printing presses; estimates that Congress would pass bills calling for expenditure of public moneys up to as much as $22,000,000,000; and statements that the Government would have to do $3,000,000,000 of new financing or more.

Foreign withdrawal of gold from this country has increased moderately in the last 10 days, but bankers here believe there is no likelihood that it will assume major proportions. Reflecting this demand for American gold, however, several foreign exchanges have firmed appreciably.

While checking of continued deflation of credit, the banking spokesmen stated, would clear the way for later expansion of credit, he said there was not the remotest possibility of any expansion in American currency. Past records show without any exception, he added, that there has been no business recovery without expansion of credit to precede it.

Boston Art Notes

Cambridge Shows

Gradually Cambridge is becoming a center for art activities; each year seems to add a new gallery to the list. The latest name is the Germanic Museum at Harvard University, which has followed an unprecedented procedure and is offering exhibitions of modern subjects. For its present exhibition it shows sculptures and drawings by Georg Kolbe. The show includes bronzes and terra cottas assembled from private collections and from the E. Weyhe Gallery in New York.

Mr. Kolbe lives in Berlin and works quite independently of left or right wing. His subjects are dancers and nymphs and bathing girls. They are only a fraction of human size. They are molded from clay and the clay character persists in the eventual metal. The pinched and squeezed surface has a mobile quality which suits the youthful subjects.

Mr. Kolbe is a portrayer of attitudes, a modeler of movement. He is not strictly a sculptor in the plastic sense, given to formal and structural considerations; rather does he capture a movement, stay a gesture. The result is lifelike, sympathetic. In terra cotta he reaches his best moments, for the earth clay is better suited to the transitory expression he seeks to convey.

Picasso

At the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art there are the drawings, etchings and copper plates made by Pablo Picasso in preparation for the illustrations of the "Metamorphoses" of Ovid.

Some believe that Picasso reaches his heights as an illustrator. By this they do not mean that he is more interested in the literary aspect of picture-making. On the contrary, he persists with his ideas about formal considerations. Yet there is, even in the plastic scheme, the heroic note of the text. These stupendous figures of Hercules, Perseus, Orpheus, are mountains of strength. Picasso finds the salient line, rounds the telling curve, bulges the muscle, arches the shoulder; all simply characterized, yet how incisively.

Picasso, with that ostensibly pretentious experiment in cubism, learned the value of conciseness, learned more—the secret of implied design. It is not what he marks down, for that is very spare indeed, but what those few carefully planned marks can be made to signify that counts. Movement, physical strength, control, loftiness—the classical refinements—but there is more, the elemental primitive strength.

From sketch, plate, trial proof, all of which are shown at this exhibition, the onlooker may learn something of the methods of the artist. He will discover how often the artist spends his best energies on the first sketch and wants forcefulness in transferring the sketch. D. A.

Cornfield Does Double Duty

CORNSTALK FENCE KEEPS SNOW BACK

Cornstalk Fences Liked by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHADWICK, Ill.—The many Wisconsin farmers who have followed the example of the Wisconsin State Prison farms in using cornstalks for snow fences, are more than pleased with the results.

Not only does the cornstalk fence serve to keep the snow from drifting into the roads, but it acts as a windbreak too.

To make a fence, posts are set at regular intervals, and three strands of wire are attached. The cornstalks are then woven in between the strands of wire. Since the idea was first started in 1930, farmers all over the State have been making use of the idea.

Boldness Urged In Advertising

"The future belongs to the bold." This epitaph was declared to be one of the greatest truths which can be applied to business today, by Mr. Charles E. Murphy, attorney and president of the Advertising Club of New York, before the Advertising Club of Boston at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler yesterday.

"Be bold in advertising," he said, "and new ideas will be conceived and better results obtained. Be bold in industrial management and greater profits will be made."

He warned the 150 members and guests present not to misunderstand the application of boldness. One can be bold, he pointed out, and fail, while the other can be bold and win.

B. U. SCHOOL GETS $10,000 FELLOWSHIP

A gift of $10,000, the second within two months, has just been received by Mr. Albert C. Knudson, dean of Boston University's school of theology, to be established as a fellowship for worthy students of the school. The new fellowship is founded to honor the memory of the Rev. Edmund M. Beebe.

Women Propose Court Entry to Aid Arms Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

which no nation should be permitted to be the "judge, jury, and executioner in disputes in which it is an interested party." While Dr. Iyenaga expressed the hope "that Japan will stop at the upholding of her treaty rights and whatever the provocations coming from China prove, not embark on a foolhardy task of pulling chestnuts out of the fire for others and burn her fingers."

"The fact that hostilities between China and Japan did not immediately cease does not imply a breakdown of the peace machinery, Mrs. F. Louis Slade of New York City commended. According to Mrs. Slade the peace machinery was not ready to act when trouble began in Asia; it was not geared for such a situation, and it was situated at a point where it could be more effective for western than for eastern nations.

"There are two ways to stop war, Mrs. Slade continued, to intervene with armies or with public opinion and in the present instance neither men nor ideas were mobilized to deal with the situation.

Ten delegates who have attended most of the seven conferences discussed achievements, failures and future aims at a luncheon today with Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, of New York City, presiding.

service they have developed for German use.

Both Mr. Meng and Dr. Iyenaga agreed that Japan needs an outlet for its population and a source for food and raw materials. But Mr. Meng accused Japan of "Machiavellian diplomacy." While Dr. Iyenaga said Japan had only put on the table in Geneva all of her cards, "most of which were trumps."

"The record of China during the past 10 or more years has been the record of agreements violated, promises broken, pledges unredeemed, debts unpaid," Dr. Iyenaga continued in support of his contention that Japan is being robbed of "the fruits of her patient efforts in Manchuria for the past quarter century."

"On the other hand," Mr. Meng countered, "Japan pleads self-defense while pushing its lines 370 miles inward away from the railroad ostensibly being protected."

Mr. Meng plead for a single standard of international law for both the strong and the weak nations by

PAY ROLL GAIN REPORTED IN MAJOR TRADES

Employment Turns Up in Oil and Soft Coal; Some Drops Noted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A slight increase in employment and in pay-roll totals in a group of 18 major industrial groups during December was noted yesterday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The combined totals of the group, employing 4,872,588 persons, showed an increase of .7 per cent in employment and an increase of .3 per cent in pay-roll totals.

Increased employment was reported in three of the 13 industrial groups. The retail trade group reported the usual large seasonal increase in employment reflecting the Christmas trade, while small increases were reported in the crude petroleum and the bituminous coal mining industries.

Increased pay-roll totals were reported in the retail trade, crude petroleum and telephone and telegraph groups. The telephone group reported a small decline in employment coupled with increased earnings.

In the remaining 11 groups both decreased employment and earnings were reported. Employment and earnings in the manufacturing industries remained practically unchanged from November to December, 1931, both employment and earnings showing a decrease of only .2 of 1 per cent over the month interval. In December, 12,199 operating establishments in 65 manufacturing industries reported an average of 87 per cent full-time operation, this percentage remaining unchanged from November to December.

BANK OF HUNGARY RATE CUT

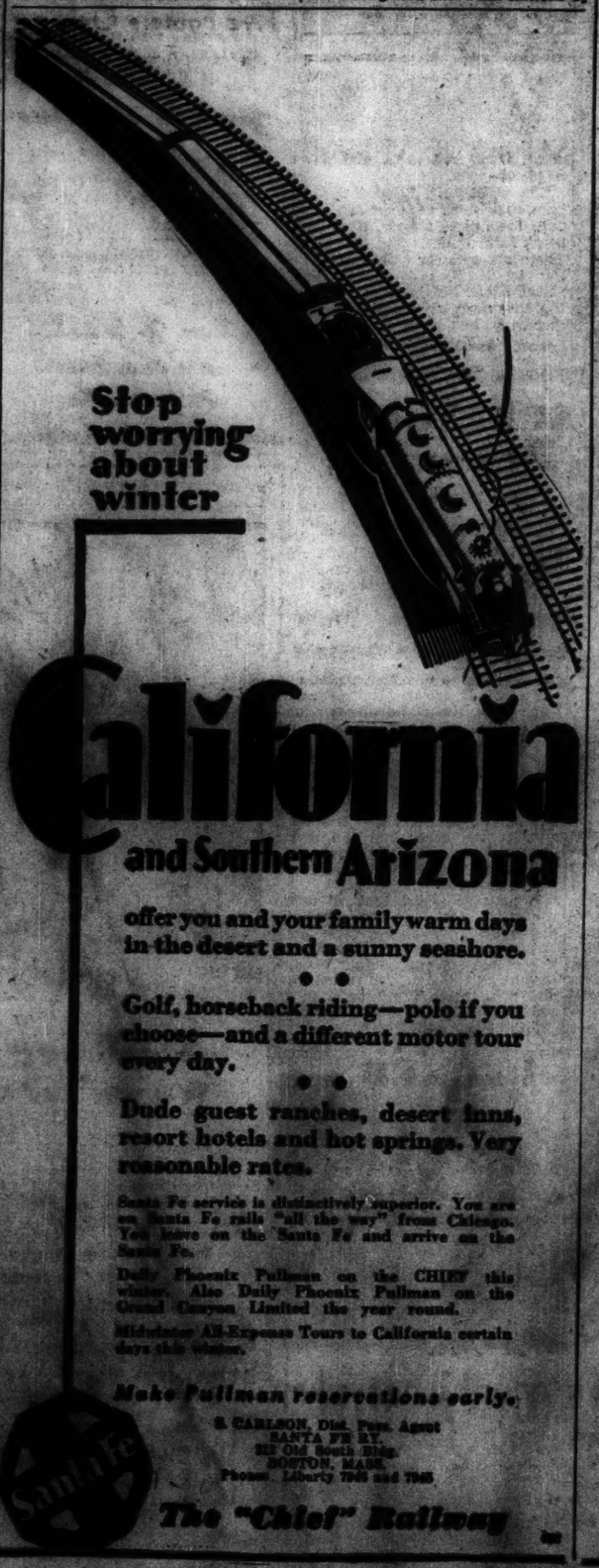
BUDAPEST, Jan. 20—Bank of Hungary has reduced its bank rate to 7 per cent from 8 per cent.

Utility Ownership Inquiry Is Ordered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—All public utilities operating in interstate commerce and their holding companies will be investigated by a committee of the House of Representatives.

The study was ordered yesterday to extend to such services as radio, telephone, telegraph and electric power and light companies, and aviation, motorbus and pipe line transports. The objective is to determine whether legislation is needed to place the utility holding and investment trust companies under federal regulation.

Railroads, previously studied, alone were excepted from the present investigation, which will be made under the Interstate Commerce Committee. Actual ownership and control of the utilities is to be traced; their entire financial setup is to be scrutinized so as to establish the effect of holding company control on utility operation.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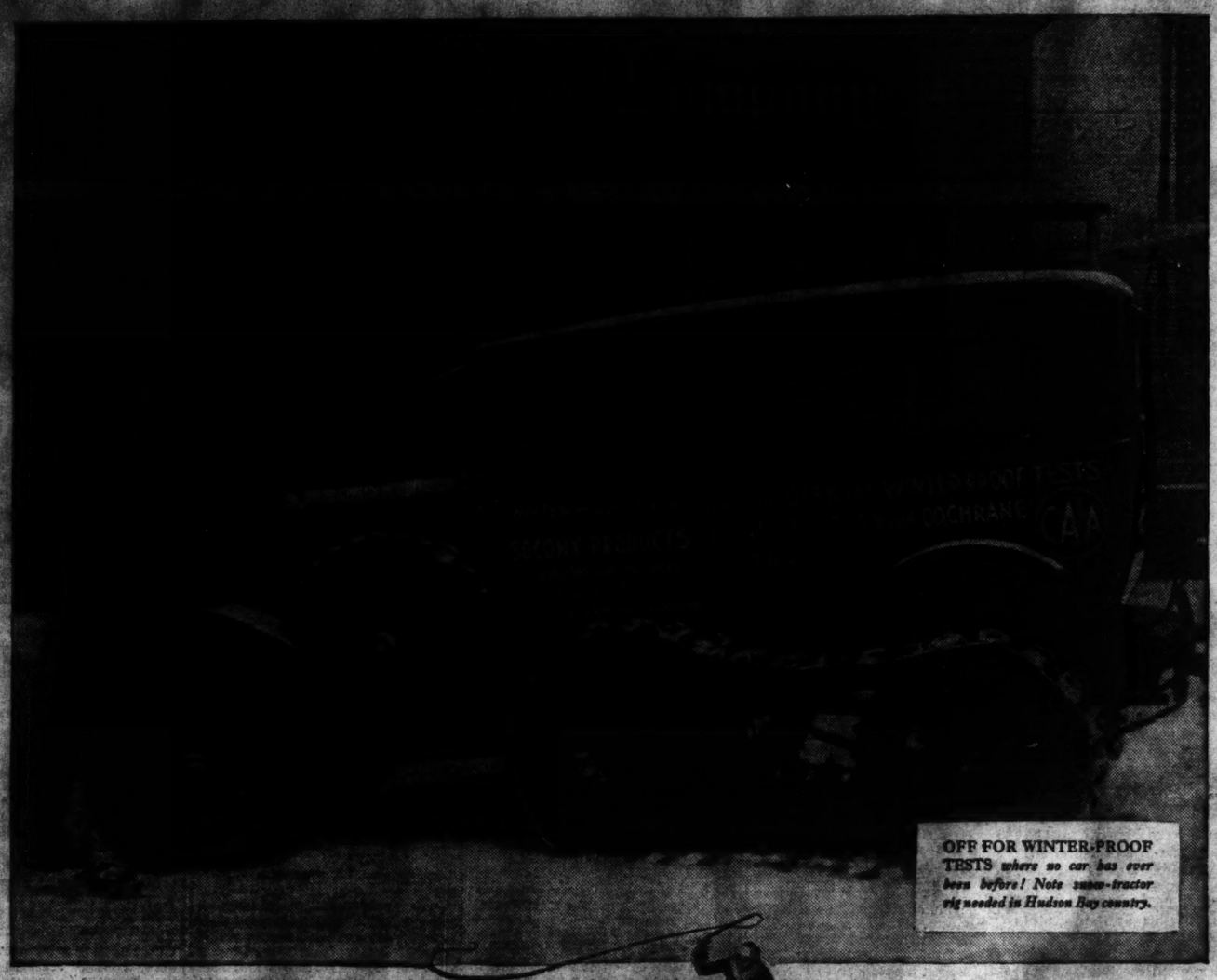

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FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Accessories and Color Accents

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE little accessories have come to play a more important part in the costume of the well-dressed woman. The time has passed when one handbag of dark-colored leather could be carried with any kind of street costume and when a pair of beige gloves did duty for almost any occasion. These articles are no longer separate units, but they, with the umbrella, the scarf, the belt, the jewelry, and the handkerchief are all chosen with regard to their relationship to one another and to the costume with which they are to be worn. The only exception to this rule is the stockings, which are always beige. And, by the by, speaking of stockings, one rarely sees the smart Parisienne wearing any but those of the lighter beige shades and this, notwithstanding the fact that all the best shops are displaying the darker shades of beige, tan and gun-metal. Ever and anon an attempt is made to revive the stockings which match the gown but, thus far, this has met with no success.

In spite of the present vogue of brown and green, the Parisienne still clings to her favorite black for the street and this makes the best possible background for the little accents of color which accessories give. I can think of no better demonstration of this than the luncheon party of four smart Frenchwomen which I saw the other day at the Ritz. All four were in black. The coats thrown over the backs of the chairs were black, either of cloth or fur and two of the frocks were of fine black woolen material, one of heavy crêpe-de-Chine and one of black crêpe marocain. That of crêpe marocain was worn by a lovely blonde woman who had chosen jade-green as her color accent. The gown was perfectly plain with a round neck and six strings of small jade beads formed the necklace. A jade bracelet and a ring set with a round jade stone were her other ornaments. Her hat was a black velvet beret with a little cockade of jade-green ribbon at the side. The clasp of her antelope-skin handbag was jade and her loose-wristed black suede gloves had the tiniest little green piping at the top. Her shoes were plain black suede pumps and the handkerchief which peeped out of the pocket of her black astrakhan coat was of jade-green georgette.

Black With White

Another member of the party had taken white as her color accent. Her frock of plain black wool had two wide rows of fagoting on the upper part of the sleeve, another row in inverted V shape at the front and back of the bodice and another in a wider V on the deep hip-yoke of the skirt. A band of white georgette fell rather loosely around the neck and there were narrow white bands at the wrists. A little white feather fantasy was placed at the side of the black felt hat; there was a white clasp on the handbag and a little white edge around the black patent leather pumps, the heels of which were of shiny white leather. I did not see the gloves but I am sure that they were of either black or white suede.

The third was a decided brunette and her frock of fine black jersey was set off by touches of bright geranium red. A kerchief drapery of black and bright red georgette was tied at the back of the neck, falling in soft folds to the waistline at the front, bits of the red were tied about the tight wrists of the long, plain sleeves, and the soft woolen belt was lined with red which showed in the little bowknot at one side of the waistline. Her gloves and shoes were of black suede and her black suede handbag had a red frame and clasp. Her hat of black felt had a narrow brim which was turned up at one side and two little overlapping cock's feathers, one red and one black, stood up saucily at the back.

The fourth was an older woman with soft, wavy gray hair who had chosen pearl gray for her "trimmin's." Her plain crepe-de-Chine frock was beautifully cut, but perfectly plain. Around her neck were three strings of pearl gray beads, like beach pebbles, and three other strands formed a bracelet which was worn over the tight sleeve. Her stockings and gloves were gray and her hat was a pearl gray velvet beret with a band of black astrakhan at the edge. Her bag was of gray suede with black mounting and small cut-out initials in black and her shoes were pumps of black patent leather with a little leather bow lined with gray kid.

The daytime handbag, if made of leather, matches the shoes—patent leather, suède, lizard or kid—but the colored bag which matches the other accessories may be of a variety of materials. Evening slippers, bag and large chiffon handkerchief, still give the touch of bright color to an all-white or all-black evening gown.

Fewer Long Gloves

As to gloves, those of beige have been discarded in favor of black or white for dressy occasions (for black gloves are quite in favor for the afternoon) and black, tan and brown for the street. The fashionable glove is still made with the loose wrist and no buttons but the wide gauntlet top is no longer popular it having been found impractical to wear with the winter coat. One sees fewer and fewer long gloves worn in the evening. This may be an economical measure, but it is a fact that more than 50 per cent of the smart women who were present the other evening at a private showing of a new film were without gloves.

The scarf is an important accessory at this season of the year for the "stand-off" collars of the winter coats make a neck covering a necessity. The favorite scarf at the moment is a big square of printed chiffon in colors matching those of the other accessories. For instance, one which I saw recently worn with a black astrakhan coat and a jade-green velvet beret, had a white center with a deep border in alternating stripes of jade-green and black. These handkerchiefs are also useful worn tied at the back of the neck and hanging in folds at the front to brighten the dark street frock.

By a strange turn of the wheel of fashion, jewelry, at the present moment, is worn more with the daytime costume than with the evening gown. Gone are the glittering rhinestone necklaces, the long, sparkling earrings and the row upon row of jeweled bracelets, without which the evening costume of recent seasons was incomplete. In nine cases out of 10 no jewelry whatever is worn with the evening gown, and in the tenth case a single string of pearls or rhinestones or old paste is the only ornament. There are cases in which a bizarre necklace of no intrinsic value is worn as a color accent, as, for instance, a necklace of large, round, black beads which is worn with a dead-white frock of crêpe marocain, in the collection of Mme. Lanvin, and a necklace and bracelet of big, round balls of red glass which are worn with a black georgette evening gown designed by Vera Borea.

Black Velvet Evening Gown With Cluster of White Silk Flowers and Jacket Trimmed With White Fox. From Redfern.

Flowers Return

Flowers have returned to favor for both day and evening wear, and it is their mission also to supply the color accent. A rather unusual example of this is a black tulle evening gown designed by Irene Dana, which has a big cluster of shiny gold roses and leaves at the side of the waistline with gold slippers and a gold evening bag and a handkerchief of black georgette with a gold monogram in the corner. For the daytime frock the flowers are usually in a tight little bunch or a single rose, placed, as a rule, at the side of the belt or in the center of the bodice.

Maria Guy, the milliner, is responsible for the most striking "color accent" of the season—the little berets of bright-colored velvet which are designed to be worn with the all-black coat. I was in her salons the other morning when a young Frenchwoman ordered three of these little hats, one in jade-green, one in turquoise and one in lacquer red. They were jaunty little chapeaux, of velvet stitched all over in fine lines with one side in flat, tam-o'-shanter effect, covering the side of the head and the ear, and the other showing the smooth waves of hear and standing out in a little point. A band of stitched velvet extends up the middle of the back, ending in a little flat bowknot on the top of the crown.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?" Paul Bedian

"I'm Going a'Calling, Sir," She Said.

Introducing Yvette, the oxford, and Carla, the pump, both by Delman. Carla is fashioned of suède and trimmed with a narrow band of kid, ending in a saucy bow. Yvette goes in for cut leather laid in a pattern over suède, giving a slenderizing effect.

More About Straws—Old and New

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

DURING the last two seasons women have been turning to straw hats with friendly appreciation. This has happened after a number of years during which the felt found almost exclusive favor, even for summer-time wear. This change of heart has, of course, done much to increase the volume of business in the millinery world. In response to the stimulus, hat manufacturers and the makers of bodies and materials have used all their resourcefulness and ingenuity to bring forth straws that will meet every hat requirement and every woman's taste and pocketbobok.

Last season saw a great number of different "straws." This spring there will be an even greater variety to choose from. Moreover, the virtues of the felt, which made women cling to it so tenaciously year in and year out, turning a deaf ear to the song of the straw, are being gradually incorporated into the latter. Certain of these are now as flexible and pliable as felts; some weaves are as soft and flattering. They are not so perishable as formerly (at least some are not) and the vis-à-vis, which made such a stir two years ago in the fall, now bobs up among the straw cousins. It is often spoken of as "night-and-day effect" rather than as vis-à-vis, however. Thus are found certain bodies with dull crowns and with upturned brims which are shiny. This gives a very interesting and becoming effect.

From the Orient

Certain types of straw bodies come from the Orient; among them are the well-known baku, bangkok, balibunti and panama; and the less widely recognized sisol, panamalaque and split peanit (which, by the way, is not peanut, though sometimes called so erroneously). From Italy, on the other hand, comes another list, headed this year, for the very early season, at least, by Italian milan. This body is soft and flexible and is often made up into tams and turbans with much manipulation in the crown or brim in the form of creases or plaits such as are customary in felts. Milan, of course, is an old stand-by but has been eclipsed recently by the more popular baku and balibunti. Unlike these, it is not a woven body but is made of fine braid, somewhat like soutache, the strands sewn together.

Montelupo is a brand-new straw this season. It also comes from Italy, but is quite unlike milan in two particulars. In the first place, it is a synthetic straw, which means that it really isn't a straw at all and never came out of a grain field or grew golden under the warm rays of a harvest sun. It began and ended in a factory, being made of one of many chemically manufactured fibers. But this is nothing at all against it. Indeed, many of the synthetic varieties behave better than the natural products of the field. Various examples of these made straws became familiar last year. They have a great many names. It is safe to say that any new straw suddenly appearing on the market under a novelty name belongs to the synthetic family. Montelupo is visca coated with cellophane, which gives it its shine.

Flexible Weaves

Again, montelupo is unlike milan in that it is a woven body and not a sewn braid. It is in the weave that it strikes a new note. It is smooth in appearance if y- look at it one way, quite jagged if you see it in a different light. It also is soft and flexible and like all the oriental weaves, the finer the weave the better the grade, the fineness or coarseness depending upon the number of strands of fiber used in the plaiting. Leghorn is another established straw.

The orientals, bangkok, baku, etc., are all woven from the fibers of various plants. Thus there are three distinct clases of straws, the grains, the plant fibers and the synthetic straws. Among these there is also an endless variety due to the difference in the weave. In weaving a hat the weaver, who does it by hand, begins at the crown, following a form, and ends at the outer brim. Straws that are not woven but made of braid, again fall into two classes. Some are sewn together like milan, mentioned above, and the well-known hair braids. In other cases the braids are joined together by running a thread through the loops of the braid and drawing it up. This is sometimes called "stringing." Such a straw is "rai-malli," which has become rather famous this season owing to the tariff discussion regarding it. The decision was finally made that it belongs to the sewn family and therefore is subject to the same tariff as these.

In these days of such variety it is impossible for an amateur thoroughly to pigeonhole a straw by a casual glance or even a careful scrutiny. It takes a straw expert to classify many of the new ones. But even a little background of intelligent understanding makes a woman's headgear more interesting to her. A hat becomes something more than a pretty accessory when are considered all the thought, labor and experience that have made possible this wide selection to suit individual needs and tastes.

Sports Clothes and New Scarves

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE nicest sports clothes at the moment, and the most "chic," are those made of plain-colored materials. One such is a plain leander-pink hopsack skirt and hat with a wool cardigan and sweater to match, worn with a pink-and-beige scarf, to give interest. A similar material in dark brown composes the skirt and cardigan of another outfit with a knitted sweater and scarf invented the towel scarf, composed of an elongated triangle buttoned at the back of the neck. The long point hangs down the front almost to the waist, as shown in the accompanying sketch. This scarf is made in a variety of materials and some patchwork effects. Another scarf, eminently practical and looking somewhat like a hunting stock, is also shown. It is composed of a piece of knitting about eight inches wide, doubled together and closed at one end with a slot at the bend wide enough to pass the second end through. Some of these knitted scarves have a contrasting border, about an inch wide at one end, otherwise they are made in plain colors. A more usual style is the cravat made of fancy kasha in geometrical design.

At the Left Is Shown the New Towel Scarf, Composed of an Elongated Triangle Buttoned at the Back of the Neck and Descending in a Point to the Waist in Front. At the Right Is a Scarf Like a Hunting Stock. It Is a Strip of Knitting About Eight Inches Wide, Doubled Together and Closed at One End With a Slot Through Which the Other End Passes.

Gloves suitable for hard wear are well fashioned in wild hogskin lined with chamois leather; these are washable. Gray and tan are popular shades and go best with the sports clothes of the moment.

Garments That Are Both Smart and Warmly Cozy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

SOME of the prettiest fashions of this season are those which exist primarily to keep one warm, and many of them can be traced to the present popularity of the winter street suit with short coat. When this was introduced, it met with such adverse comments as unsuitability to climate and to the American custom of wearing the same outfit all day long, objections that proved to be unfounded. While fur and fur-trimmed coats always have a definite place in the winter wardrobe, today the suit is equally favored and made comfortable for ordinary weather by attractive novelties in fur and wool.

The sweater is no longer considered only as a sports garment. A new version is a dainty little affair widely accepted for general town use, such as hotel and club luncheons and any informal ocasion before the dining hour. Those models which the writer has chosen for description are largely imported and hand knit; it is only fair to state, however, that in popularly priced sweaters there are many attractive designs and accurate simulation of hand knitting.

Smart Sweaters

One of the smartest of New York's uptown shops features a group of the hand-knit garments in most elaborate combinations of stitches and with a conspicuous use of pale green and yellow. From Vienna comes a short-sleeved top in lacy white crochet with a knit border of green on the sleeves and a similar ribbed band that serves as a belt. The entire front shows a knit-in design in a paler green and citron tone. Much the same color scheme appears on a long-sleeved jersey in cream with two deep points in front showing a raised design in green and yellow, which is repeated on the bottom of the sleeve. From Paris has appeared a third garment with a pale green ground obliquely striped with pale yellow and black in fine lines. The neck cut-out is also oblique, following the lines in the pattern, and is finished with a trifle of black wool embroidery and a tiny edge of black fringe. All the tops are worn to blouse a trifle over the closely ribbed belt part.

Slightly more tailored but equally fanciful is a hand-knit material in chocolate-brown with an allover design in two shades of blue, one pale and one bright. Plain ribs of bright blue make a small square vest and flat, round collar on which are points cut from the material, each point showing a complete design. A favorite model shown in several color-combinations has one tone for the garment and a second color making revers and a shaped border on the short sleeves. In the practical class is a pull-over in brown angora with a yellow jersey making a yoke set-in with several deep points; this rises to form a softly draped high collar buttoned on one side. Also for morning use are offered knitted waistcoats fastened with steel or gold buttons and finished with small revers. Buttons and slides of wool are also used on garments of this type.

It is many years since separate fur pieces have been so widely adopted, and as an interesting variety of tailored suits for early spring already is seen in the offing, this fashion will undoubtedly continue. Ocelot, a member of the spotted cat family, is featured in neck scarfs for suits and in hip-long capes for use over a wool coat-dress. Of this same fur comes a set of three bands, to be worn on the sleeves and about the hat crown—a novel idea right from Paris. The smart note of casualness is carried out in a cape-scarf of blue-dyed pony, split in two points behind and tied softly about the throat. There are many ermine sets, some including a small melon muff. Extremely elegant is a shoulder cape of black broadcloth lined with ermine, with high, rolling collar and front arranged like a peasant kerchief, crossing and tied in the back. Another fichu idea—more on the grand lady order—is a soft ermine scarf crossing low in front with pointed ends under the waist belt. Still another idea carried out in this fur is a scarf with rather a deep point, front and back, and a soft tie on one side.

The waist-long, fitted jacket has been revived in white shaved lamb with long, close sleeves, high neckband, front buttons and tiny revers. There are also fur bolero and muff sets to be worn over long, semi-fitting coats. Similar sets, including the tiny muff, are seen at the theater in quilted satin in pale shades.

For Evening Wear

For indoor use, the evening jacket continues in new shapes, and is often set up in two materials. A becoming model is a large square of wire-meshed black net, like the frock, with tiny upstanding collar and a front bow of cherry velvet. A popular type of extra evening garment is a cape slipover, with fox edging the full sides and giving a suggestion of sleeves. This cape is often short and straight across the bust, but with a longer back. Another type of ensemble garment is a "nug-me-tight" in shaved fur, with huge sleeves ending in fur wristbands, and the handkerchief shape, so easily adjusted, comes in chiffon velvet with a side tie and a long back end.

Returning to day accessories, one has a wide choice in velveteen scarfs, some being plain and others showing checks and plaids. These tie on one side, and are worn jauntily over one shoulder only or are primly crossed with long ends tucking under the belt. An individual way of wearing a scarf is to clip it on the left breast, pass it about the neck, and let the other end fall under the belt. Triple scarfs in three parts and colors are braided to form a cravat front.

It may be added that all warm winter accessories are not for adornment, or even visible. The continued use of the short-coat suit has brought about another revival, that of knit bloomers in mixed wool and silk. These are shaped to fit smoothly under the skirt with ribbed cuffs just above the knees.

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Exponent of Youthful Dress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A NEW star has lately flashed across the fashion sky in the United States. It is Mme. Hélène Lyolène of Paris, now pre-eminent among those artists who design distinctive clothes for American women.

Mme. Lyolène decided to cross the ocean to make what is called in the cinema world a personal appearance. In doing this she came in contact with the women who guide the designers, the makers and the merchants in ways that lead to happy conclusions for all concerned. Moreover, by meeting on numerous occasions women of fashion in the best sense of the world, she was able to form her own estimate of the style, the taste and the requirements of her clientele on this side of the world.

Mme. Lyolène had much to say, both on the radio and more intimately, regarding fashions for women in general and for Americans in particular—who, of course, form a large, perhaps the largest, part of her patronage. Many questions were asked concerning her views, her methods and her future expectations regarding trends in dress; and her answers, freely given, contained many helpful suggestions.

Asked how she conceived her costume designs, Mme. Lyolène said that a true designer was alert to the social influences which determine style. She illustrated her method of work by telling how, in her Paris studio, before leaving for America, she visualized the activities of American women at this time of year and designed a little collection of clothes that would be smart for a person who must make many changes, look chic at all times and limit herself to small luggage. Arriving on this side she found that these costumes answered the call for a cruise outfit.

Mme. Lyolène, a Russian of the Old Régime Who Has Established Her Atelier in Paris With Great Distinction and Who Has Been in New York Showing Her Models.

She was equally happy in her other adaptations to particular occasions, the needs of which she had imagined in advance.

Youth is the slogan of this couturière. To design dress for middle-age and later she believes to be unnecessary. Although her clothes are in every sense appropriate, none are "matronly," and she takes much satisfaction in making the same type of simple frock for grandmother, mother and daughter, adapting it individually. This is a unique idea demanding a fine sense of proportion and clever workmanship.

The many models presented by prominent establishments in New York are Mme. Lyolène's best introduction; but her views upon present modes are also an important contribution to style movements. In her opinion the "period" influence has had its day and is already superseded by original designs to express new ideas. Mme. Lyolène credited the older women in the fashion world with influencing the younger, a reversal of the view entertained by many in recent years.

The American system of mass production in clothes, with all its implications, greatly impresses Mme. Lyolène. This production, she feels, is America's contribution to fashion, although the styles still emanate from France. This situation, she said, makes it the more important for the two countries to work together.

Mme. Lyolène is particularly interested in American cottons, and carried a quantity in different weaves back to use in the making of her next collection. Delighted with New York shops, she bought right and left—a sincere compliment—and accumulated a quantity of things as gifts for her friends in Paris: stockings, which she thought superior in quality, various articles in suède and an assortment of baby clothes for some of her protegées.

It was at a small luncheon given in her honor that Mme. Lyolène, vivacious, magnetic, humorous and sweet, was at her best, taking the other guests into her confidence in the frankest and most friendly way. Although a resident of Paris, she is a Russian, one of those who, through experiences dramatic in the extreme, sought a way to begin life anew. The beginning was pathetic in its struggle and sacrifice, but once started, the reward of patient endeavor came swiftly. From making novelty dolls, she proceeded to lingerie, and then to dresses, until finally her success justified her moving from tiny quarters in an inconspicuous locality to an establishment in the Place Vendôme. In relating the tale of her progress Mme. Lyolène gratefully mentioned Bergdorf Goodman as her first American customer.

Simplicity marks the sheathlike lines in the formal evening gown. Low skirt fullness, often topped with a group of inch-wide ruffles, gives the skirt an added air of grace.

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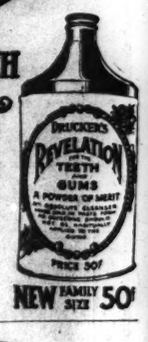

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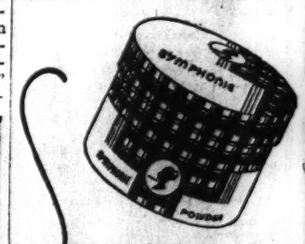

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THE HOME FORUM

A Trip to Tahola

THERE was unusual activity on the street, that morning after the storm. The old truck was backed up before Mr. Charlebois's store, which was also the Post Office.

Mr. Charlebois came out of the store carrying a large box. Thrusting it into the back of the truck, he hurried into the store again. Then Art appeared, carrying a large bundle, and shoved it into the truck.

Two men lounged in the wide doors of Slim's Garage across the street. Mr. Miller came out of the Bijou Theater and paused for a moment before placing the placards, announcing SHOW TONITE.

The street ended in the rambling hotel clinging to the side of the cliff, with seventy-five steps leading down to the ocean.

Just as I came up, Art and Mr. Charlebois carried out a tall box and shoved it into the truck.

Then Mr. Charlebois looked at his watch. "Well, Art, the tide is low enough now; you'd better get started," he said.

"Yes, sir." Art nodded in my direction. "Pretty good day after the storm," he said.

"Isn't it! You seem very busy this morning," I replied.

"I'm going to Tahola. The Indians will be looking for me. I couldn't make the trip yesterday or the day before, because of the storm. But it will be a great ride up the beach today!"

"Wonderful! It's thirty miles, isn't it?"

"Yes. Have you ever been to Tahola?"

I said I hadn't.

"Would you care to go? There's plenty of room."

I accepted eagerly; but, when Art assisted me into the high, narrow seat of the old truck with the mail sack wedged between us, I was not so sure about the comfort.

Rattle, rattle, rattle. We were off!

At first the road ran along the top of the cliff. The blue Pacific spread before us in a mighty, sweeping panorama, white-capped waves dancing in the dazzling sunshine. The salt breeze ruffled our hair and tossed the wind-bent trees which clung to the side of the cliff.

Down on the beach we ran onto planks thrown down loosely on the soft sand, across to the hard strip close to the water's edge. The beach was strewn with bits of driftwood and seaweed.

The engine quieted to a low hum. We skimmed over the hard, wet sand. Now we passed huge rocks, rearing out of the water, with sea gulls wheeling above them.

At last we came to a little road that wound up off the beach through dense forest and heavy undergrowth.

We passed an old squaw in moccasins, calico skirts and bright, plaid shawl, plodding along the roadside. She carried two large pails. Clearly, she was going after huckleberries.

Then, through the trees, we could see Tahola. Scattered cottages painted vivid blues, yellows and greens, fronting on a street that ran along the crest of the beach. Dark-skinned faces peered at us from the windows as we rattled past. There was a white schoolhouse with a tall flagpole in front, and a flag fluttering gayly in the strong breeze off the ocean. The Quinlault River cut through the forest here, a rushing, rocky torrent; and, sweeping out through the trees, cut deep into the sand, spreading and widening as it met the ocean. Fishing nets stretched across it. Small sailboats were tied to posts out in the mouth of the river. Canoes were pulled up along the sandy river bank.

We ran down the road cresting the beach, turned at right angles where the river cut into it, and drew up at the General Store facing the river.

An assortment of brown children and nondescript dogs, all sizes and colors, quickly gathered around the truck. Art's arrival was the big, the ever-varying event of the day.

Art jumped down and carried the mail sack inside. Impassive Indians gathered as the unloading proceeded. Then they filed inside to look over the newly replenished stocks of the store. One Indian stepped up to the window of the Post Office to inquire about his money from the Government. It had come, he was told, but he decided to leave it in the Post Office.

"I've got a package for Chief Charlie Whitehorse from Mr. Charlebois. Would you care to go over there with me? It isn't far," said Art.

What would the chief be like, I wondered? I hoped he would live in a tepee and wear a war bonnet of eagle feathers!

We turned off the main street and walked down a grass-grown lane, until we came to a picket fence painted sky blue. Behind it stood a sky-blue house. It was two stories high and had a cupola in front. We went up the path and mounted the steps of the veranda. The door was thrown open by an intelligent-looking old Indian.

"Hello, Charlie," said Art, and introduced me. We were invited inside.

Brightly flowered rugs were on the floor. Lace curtains hung at the windows. There was a radio, a piano, a cupid doll lamp. But the walls were covered with framed documents, which were treaties with the Indians. Chief Charlie Whitehorse explained them to me. Some of them were old and faded. Chief Whitehorse could remember when most of them were signed. He said he was ninety years old, though he looked only about fifty.

While we were examining the treaties, Mrs. Charlie Whitehorse appeared silently in the doorway. She was large and stolid, with two black braids hanging over her shoulders. She wore moccasins, a shawl and calico skirts. She gazed at us quietly for several moments, then turned and padded silently off through a doorway.

Art said it was time to go. "The tide won't wait. I've tried to persuade it several times and it's no use!" he added facetiously.

So we left the house of the old chief and started back along the grass-grown road. Chief Charlie Whitehorse followed us, stepping softly and toeing in.

He pointed to the river bank where some Indians were working, bending over a log. "No one but the old men want to work on the dug-out canoes any more," he said.

"What do they want to do?" I asked.

"All the young men want to work on the new road to Tahola," he replied.

"When the road is finished, Tahola won't have to wait on the tides for the mail. Storms won't matter, either," said Art.

Chief Charlie Whitehorse shook his head. "The cayuse is almost gone now. The canoes will go, too, when the road is finished. Everyone will be away driving cars."

Through the trees at the edge of the forest, over the swirling, rushing water, flashed a graceful, hand-hewn canoe. Two young Indians, paddles flashing in the sun, steadied it as it shot forward with the on-rushing flood. The canoe skimmed the water as lightly as a bird.

The old men working on the dugout on the river bank paused in their work to watch with eager intentness. At last, with a final dip of the paddles, the canoe was driven into the still water at the side of the river.

The roar of the tide was becoming louder; mist was curling in across the river's mouth.

We shook hands with Chief Charlie Whitehorse, climbed into the old truck and started down the road that led through the forest and down to the beach.

Glancing back, I saw Chief Whitehorse dragging a canoe farther up on the river bank against the incoming tide. Another Indian pushed off and paddled out to the fishing nets in the mouth of the river. At last the trees shut Tahola from view.

"They will never give up their canoes," Art said, "road or no road!"

E. E. R.

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In a Western Province Vineyard: From a Painting by G. W. Pilkington

Sonnet

I am a handmaid bound to lovely things;
Along the years in Beauty Street they lie;
An emerald dusk I hold, a lift of wings,
A cotton field beneath the August sky;
September once bestowed a rumpled lane,
A Sabbath morning with an old church bell
And every wildflower in the April rain
I numbered yesternight when darkness fell.

Bound though I am, no freer is the wind
That bloweth where it listeth and tonight,
I still shall have October, amber-skinned,
Though winter spreads her holiness of white;
A touch, a fragrance,—then on winged feet
Adown the years I go in Beauty Street.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

We Light Our Candles

At least one object in our houses can be depended upon to be always beautiful and in good taste, and that is a candle. It is beautiful in many ways: in the subdued luster and the smooth columnar grace of its stem, in the wavering heartlike shape of its flame, in the implications of olden times and simpler ways that its presence bears, and even in the name we call it by. "Candle"—how completely the two clean syllables present, and as it were imitate, the thing itself! And the associations that cluster about this object are of an immemorial age, for it was old when the lamp was invented and it followed only the most primitive torch. On the vast plains of Asia, where firewood was not to be had but flocks and herds were everywhere, it must have been used; in millions of small houses that rolled on wheels, longer ago than history can tell us. We know that the ancient Romans made candles both of beeswax and of tallow, for we have found them; and throughout the Middle Ages the candle was the chief illumination, both of castle and of cottage.

Going farther back, we recall that Solomon provided ten candlesticks of gold for his temple, and that Moses was directed to make a candlestick of beaten gold to stand in his Tabernacle This is a rich antiquity, and some hint of it is felt even today when we light the candles in our windows at the Christmas season, or when, as we are more and more now doing, we place them on our dinner tables to enhance the beauty of linen and of silver. The electric light has none but modern associations; but, whenever we touch fire to a candle, it is as though we were setting alight a tiny beacon to answer those numberless little lighthouses, those signals of open flame, that have flickered from home to home through thirty centuries. Kings and peasants, the humblest men and women and the greatest ones of earth have gathered at nightfall for ages round just such a light as this. Dante's poem was written by it, and so were the fugues of Bach. It has illumined ten thousand of the crucial scenes of history. In his great painting of the trial of Jesus before Caiaphas, Honthorst placed in the midst of his canvas, with powerful dramatic effect, one simple burning candle

Although it is true that the effect of the antique is only one subordinate aspect of beauty, and that this effect is often too much stressed in the furnishing of our houses, yet an object which brings so much of human history along with it as the candle does, and which is so beautiful in itself, has surely a strong claim upon our interest. Electric lights and candles go very well together; each needs the other, and there is really no good reason why we should lay the old aside in availing ourselves of the new.

The candle's shape may be echoed and accentuated by a candlestick of the "tall" variety or it may be contrasted by one of the "flat." Candlesticks have been made in forms and sizes almost innumerable, and out of gold, silver, copper, bronze, iron, brass, glass, marble, crystal, enamel, clay, porcelain, ivory and wood. For every place and every use, therefore, from the humblest to the most august and stately, there is a suitable candlestick to be found. The foremost designers and jewelers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries strove together in the invention of new forms and the perfection of old ones, but the general trend of their work was in the direction of simplicity. For small candlesticks intended to stand on mantelpieces and usually made of silver, there is nothing better than the classically chaste forms evolved by the Adam brothers, and the taller sticks meant for the floor are probably best made of iron in a single untapering shaft. Here is an opportunity for the craft of the iron-worker which has not been fully developed. Candlesticks of wrought iron, three or four feet high, add both dignity and charm to any room in which they are properly placed.

Electric light, if only we know how to use it, has an incontestable beauty of its own; the kerosene lamp, just now for a time unwisely neglected, has also; but the candle, oldest of the three, is quite unique in its effects, and entirely irreplaceable. We should observe, among other things, that the flame of a candle sheds light of a color different from that given by other kinds of illumination, and also that its shadows are likely to be more interesting. There is something vital, frank and naïve in the open flame at which we can look directly; and, when that flame is faintly stirred by a breath or breeze, the lights and shadows ripple together about the room as those cast by the electric bulb never do. Not solely because it has been so much longer with us, the candle seems to us more human. How beautifully it surrenders and gives up its very self, holding back nothing whatever, in order that we may have light! Thus it is a good companion, and a reminder to us of many good things. It reminds us of what we, too, wish to be—beautiful, frank, vital, summing up the past in the present, a light to all about us, living in order to give and then happiest when giving most, like a little candle burning in the night.

A Little Garden

Beside a runnel build my shed,
With stubbles cover'd o'er;
Let broad oaks o'er its chimney spread,
And grass-plots grace the door.

A little garden, not too fine,
Inclose with painted pales;
And woodbines, round the cot to twine,
Pin to the wall with nails.

Let hazels grow, and spindling sedge,
Bend bowering over-head;
Dig old man's beard from woodland hedge,
To twine a summer shade;

Beside the threshold sods provide,
And build a summer seat;
Plant sweet-briar bushes by its side,
And flowers that blossom sweet.

—JOHN CLARE, POEMS.

Plenitud de alegría

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA BIBLIA contiene muchos párrafos que relacionan la alegría con la espiritualidad. El apóstol Pablo en el capítulo quinto de la Epístola a los Galatecs habla claramente de la alegría como de uno de los frutos del Espíritu Santo. Por cierto que la alegría verdadera nunca puede ser el resultado o el producto de la materialidad en forma alguna. Alegría más bien implica un hondo sentimiento de satisfacción interior, seguridad y paz—algo que la materialidad no puede ni dar ni quitar.

Ni la posesión de bienes materiales ni su falta puede proporcionar alegría verdadera. Cristo Jesús, que declaró en una ocasión: "Las zorras tienen cavernas, y las aves del cielo nidos; mas el Hijo del hombre no tiene donde recueste su cabeza" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera), también podía decir a sus discípulos: "Estas cosas os he hablado, para que mi gozo esté en vosotros, y vuestro gozo sea cumplido." Puesto que su alegría era el fruto de su reconocimiento de su identidad verdadera como hijo de Dios, no podía ser obscurecida por circunstancias exteriores. Por esta razón la vida terrestre de Cristo Jesús fué caracterizada por una serenidad y un equilibrio que nunca se han igualado en la experiencia humana.

La capacidad de discernir la realidad espiritual siempre imparte alegría, hasta en la esfera humana. El inventor, que de repente percibe alguna fase de conocimiento que le hace posible completar su invención, siente brotar en su corazón una satisfacción parecida a la alegría. Lo mismo pasa al matemático, que percibe el hecho matemático que le trae la solución de su problema. Todo adelanto en conocimientos útiles debe de traer consigo cierta medida de alegría. ¡Cuanto más, pues, será esto el caso para el que comprenda, aunque no sea más que una parte de verdad absoluta! De veras se alegrará "como el que halla muchos despojos."

Una capacidad constante y progresiva de comprender realidad divina asegura alegría, y eso es precisamente lo que un entendimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, o la Ciencia del Cristianismo, enseñada y demostrada por Cristo Jesús hace posible. ¿Quién puede medir la alegría que debe de haber inundado la mente del Maestro cuando salió del sepulcro, victorioso sobre muerte y tumba? Había demostrado por encima de toda cuestión, de toda duda, que el hombre creado por Dios es espiritual; que no podía jamás ser separado de su Principio divino, Dios, y que por eso no se le podía matar. La creencia errónea que la vida existe en la materia o depende de ella fué refutada para siempre; había demostrado la verdad de su propia declaración que el conocer a Dios correctamente es vida eterna.

¿Y quién puede medir adecuadamente la alegría que Mrs. Eddy debe de haber sentido en aquella hora de revelación espiritual, de la cual habla en la página 23 de su libro "Retrospection and Introspection", donde escribe: "Cuando la puerta se abrió, yo estaba velando y esperando; y ¡he aquí, el esposo vino!" Y de nuevo, un poco más adelante: "Mi corazón conoció a su Redentor." Y hasta que cada uno de nosotros pueda decir de sí mismo: "Mi corazón conoce a su Redentor", no puede comprender lo que es alegría. Porque Mrs. Eddy entró de esta manera en la plenitud de alegría por una revelación espiritual suprema, le ha sido posible abrir para otros una puerta a revelaciones y alegrías parecidas. Un estudio consagrado del libro de texto, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy, en conexión con la Biblia, lo hará posible para cada uno de nosotros de ganar para sí mismo una iluminación espiritual que inundará su vida con luz y alegría. Entonces sabe lo que Cristo Jesús quería decir cuando dijo a los discípulos de su tiempo: "Nadie quitará de vosotros vuestro gozo."

Un gran heraldo de alegría a todo corazón aspirador es el hecho que la revelación espiritual no nos bendice sólo a nosotros. Porque debido a su misma naturaleza y potencialidad tiene que expresarse y participarse. El que quisiera elevar y beneficiar a sus semejantes no puede hacerlo de modo más seguro que aumentando su propia comprensión espiritual. Cada uno, por lo tanto, que por su estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana adquiere una comprensión correcta de Dios y de la relación del hombre con El, y empieza a demostrar eso en su vida diaria, llega a ser un heraldo de alegría para el mundo. Ha llegado a ser un embajador del Cristo, porque está demostrando el poder de la Verdad siempre presente de curar tanto la enfermedad como el pecado. En tal misión hay de veras plenitud de alegría.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Landscapes on Old Porcelain

Landscape painting on porcelain, whether vases or still more, plates and services generally, was a specialty of the Old Derby Porcelain Factory. It is true that we have beautiful miniature-like paintings of ports, seascapes, and hunting scenes on old Meissen porcelain. Conventional landscapes—mostly en camaieu—on Sévres and other Continental china, and even charming little landscape vignettes and landscape backgrounds on Chelsea, Worcester, and Longton Hall pieces; but for pure natural English landscapes on porcelain, the first and most prolific producer was Derby. The greatest and most esteemed of the Old Derby landscape painters was undoubtedly Zachariah Boreman (sometimes spelt Boarman, Boardman, and Bowman in the old Chelsea account books).

When Wm. Duesbury of Derby bought and carried on the Chelsea works we find Boreman continuing to work for him, for his name appears in the old account books kept by the foreman, Richard Barton, as being the head painter at the factory at a wage of 5s. 8d. per day—that was in 1771. On the closing down of the Chelsea Works in 1784 Duesbury induced Boreman to come to Derby, giving him a fixed wage and long term agreement at the increased rate of two guineas a week. . . .

Boreman seems to have worked at Chelsea from some time before 1766 till 1784—then at Derby from 1784 to 1794. After that he returned to London and there he painted for Sims, an old Derby painter who kept an enamelling establishment and enamelled porcelain in the white for the china trade.

It is difficult to identify any of Boreman's painting on Chelsea or Chelsea-Derby porcelain. There are certainly no such pieces decorated with the soft, subdued, charmingly painted landscapes which form his well-known work of Derby. Did he only paint the ordinary trade pieces, the services and the figures—the seals and the thimbles; and if so, who then was it painted the fine figure and bird paintings on the beautiful, rich and expensive vases? —From "Old Derby Porcelain and Its Artist - Workmen," by FRANK HUDLESTON.

Fullness of Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains many passages which connect joy with spirituality. Indeed, the Apostle Paul, in the fifth chapter of the epistle to the Galatians, definitely speaks of joy as one of the fruits of the Spirit. As a matter of fact, true joy is never the outcome of, nor can it be produced by, materiality in any form. Joy implies, rather, a deep inward sense of satisfaction, assurance, and peace—something which materiality can neither give nor take away.

Neither the ownership of material possessions nor their lack can confer true joy. Christ Jesus, who on one occasion declared, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head," could also say to his disciples, "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." Because his joy accompanied his recognition of his true selfhood as a son of God, it could not be dimmed by outward circumstances. Thus, the earthly career of Christ Jesus was characterized by a serenity and poise which has never been equaled in human experience.

The ability to perceive spiritual reality always imparts joy, even on the human plane. The inventor who suddenly apprehends some phase of knowledge which enables him to complete his invention finds a sense of satisfaction akin to joy welling up in his heart. The same is true of the mathematician who perceives the mathematical fact which brings to him the solution of the problem. Every advance in useful knowledge must bring with it a degree of joy. How much more, then, is this the case when one grasps even a portion of absolute truth! Truly does he rejoice as "one that findeth great spoil."

A continual and progressive ability to apprehend divine reality insures joy, and this is just what an understanding of Christian Science, or the Science of Christianity which Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated, makes possible. Who can measure the joy which must have flooded the Master's consciousness when he stepped from the tomb, victorious over death and the grave? He had proved beyond all question, beyond all doubt, that the man of God's creating is spiritual; that he never could be separated from his divine Principle, God; and that therefore he could not be killed. The false belief that life exists in or depends upon matter was forever repudiated: he had proved his own statement that to know God aright is life eternal.

And who can adequately measure the joy which Mrs. Eddy must have known in that hour of spiritual revelation of which she speaks on page 23 of her book "Retrospection and Introspection," where she writes, "When the door opened, I was waiting and watching; and, lo, the bridegroom came!" And again, a little farther on, "My heart knew its Redeemer." Not until each one can say for himself, My heart knows its Redeemer, does he understand what joy is. Because Mrs. Eddy thus entered into fullness of joy through a supreme spiritual revelation she has been able to open the door to similar revelation and joy for others. A prayerful study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in conjunction with the Bible, will enable each one to gain for himself a spiritual illumination which will flood his life with light and joy. He then knows what Christ Jesus meant when he said to the disciples of his day, "Your joy no man taketh from you."

A great joy-bringer to every aspiring heart is the fact that spiritual revelation is not for oneself alone. Because of its very nature and potency it must express itself and thus share itself. He who would uplift and benefit his fellow man can do it in no surer way than by increasing his own spiritual attainment. Each one, therefore, who through a study of Christian Science gains for himself the right understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him, and begins to demonstrate this in his daily living, becomes a harbinger of joy to the world. He has become an ambassador for Christ, for he is proving the power of ever present Truth to heal both sickness and sin. In such a mission, indeed, there lies the fullness of joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Sun and Snow

Sunlight is curious about snow.
It glares intently,—wants to know
How flakes are made, and why the crust
Of snow can powder into dust.

The sunlight cannot hold aloof
When snow is dazzling on a roof.
It wants to know what makes it gleam,
And why the eaves should run a stream.

Inquisitively, sunlight peers
At beauty melting into tears.
It stares surprised, and does not know
That its attentions melt the snow.

HELEN MARING.

A Shower of Cobwebs

On September the 21st, 1741, being then on a visit, and intent on field-diversions, I rose before daybreak: when I came into the enclosures, I found the stubbles and clover-grounds matted all over with a thick coat of cobweb, in the meshes of which a copious and heavy dew hung so plentifully, that the whole face of the country seemed, as it were, covered with two or three setting-nets drawn one over another. . . .

About nine, an appearance very unusual began to demand our attention, a shower of cobwebs falling from very elevated regions, and continuing, without any interruption, till the close of the day. These webs were not single filmy threads, floating in the air in all directions, but perfect flakes of rags; some near an inch broad, and five or six long, which fell with a degree of velocity which showed they were considerably heavier than the atmosphere.

On every side, as the observer turned his eyes, might he behold a continual succession of fresh flakes falling into his sight, and twinkling like stars as they turned their sides towards the sun.

How far this wonderful shower extended would be difficult to say; but we know that it reached Bradley, Selborne, and Alresford, three places which lie in a sort of a triangle, the shortest of whose sides is about eight miles in extent.

At the second of those places there was a gentleman (for whose veracity and intelligent turn we have the greatest veneration) who observed it the moment he got abroad; but concluded that, as soon as he came upon the hill above his house, where he took his morning rides, he should be higher than this meteor, which he imagined might have been blown, like thistledown, from the common above: but, to his great astonishment, when he rode to the most elevated part of the down, three hundred feet above his fields, he found the webs in appearance still as much above him as before; still descending into sight in a constant succession, and twinkling in the sun, so as to draw the attention of the most incurious.

Neither before nor after was any such fall observed; but on this day the flakes hung on the trees and hedges so thick, that a diligent person sent out might have gathered baskets full. . . .

Nobody in these days doubts but that they are the real production of small spiders, which swarm in the fields in fine weather in autumn, and have a power of shooting out webs from their tails so as to render themselves buoyant, and lighter than air. But why these apterous insects should *that day* take such a wonderful aerial excursion, and why their webs should at once become so gross and material as to be considerably more weighty than air, and so to descend with precipitation, is a matter beyond my skill. If I might be allowed to hazard a supposition, I should imagine that those filmy threads, when first shot, might be entangled with the rising dew, and so drawn up, spiders and all, by a brisk evaporation, into the region where clouds are formed: and if the spiders have a power of coiling and thickening their webs in the air, as Dr. Lister says they have, then, when they were become heavier than the air, they must fall.—From "Natural History of Selbourne: Letters to Barrington," by GILBERT WHITE.

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MARKET AWAITS IMPETUS TO GO FORWARD AGAIN

Price Movements Continue in Narrow Groove—Some Short Covering

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The stock market attempter to push forwar at the start today, but showed little stamina, as slow selling opposed the movement.

Early advances of 1 to 3 points were more then lost after midday, but trading dwindled to small proportions. In fact, it was one of the dullest sessions in recent months.

Short covering in the last hour lifted leading stocks a point. Trading was very dull throughout the session.

American Can, New Haven, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, American Telephone and Southern Pacific advanced 1 to 2.

General Electric was still heavy, although it reduced a loss of 1¾. Transactions approximated 1,100,000 shares.

A prominent company reporting for 1931 was National Biscuit, which earned $2.86 a share, as reduced from $3.40. This was regarded as relatively satisfactory, although it marked a check to the steady expansion of earnings of this corporation over the last several years.

Steel's Dividend Outlook

Wall Street remains primarily interested in the earnings and dividend announcements of U. S. Steel, to be made after the close of the market next Tuesday. While it is taken for granted that the company will show a deficit for the last quarter of 1931, there is a markedly more hopeful attitude that some distribution will be made on the common stock, although usually well-informed quarters decline to predict what the directors may decide to do. The slight improvement in steel operations since the turn of the year, some observers feel, may encourage the board to make a distribution from the corporation's large surplus. Many stock market traders are inclined to withdraw to the sidelines, pending the Steel meeting.

The persistent delays in the railway wage conferences at Chicago were trying to Wall Street. The situation is complicated by the fact that the 30-day notices of 15 per cent wage reductions mostly expire tomorrow. Nevertheless, the attitude in most quarters remained hopeful.

Bonds Remain Quiet

Interest in the bond market continued to wane today with feeble dips and rallies bringing only fractional changes to the majority of issues.

The United States Government list displayed indications of hardening at times, and the foreign section was unusually steady. Railway mortgages lagged with the remainder of the list, the small losses and gains being about equal.

Dealers attributed the extreme dullness to the theory that traders and investors are hesitating to make further commitments until more constructive news makes its appearance.

There were some bearish reports from Chicago on the railroad wage reduction conference. Those close to transportation interests, however, insist that a satisfactory compromise will be reached between the executives and union leaders.

Among issues that registered slight gains were Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of 1977 and St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s. Nickel plate 4½s and Northern Pacific 4s were soft and others were virtually unchanged.

Advances were recorded by bonds of Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Sao Paulo and Great Britain. German Government obligations were fairly active, the 7s gaining moderately.

Industrials and utilities were most stagnant. The oils were soft. International Match 5s sold 2 points higher. Chile Copper 5s eased, as did Dodge Bros. 6s and Shell Union Oil 5s.

DIVIDENDS

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 12½ cents on the common is authorized by the National Refining Company, payable Feb. 15, to stock of record Feb. 1.

Keystone Telephone Company of Philadelphia declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the $4 preferred stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 19.

Luther Manufacturing Company of Fall River declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 19.

National Biscuit Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 70 cents on the common, payable April 15, to stock of record March 18, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 20, to stock of record Feb. 11.

Buckeye Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 15, to stock of record Feb. 19.

Bank of Montreal in Montreal declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Diamond Match declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Tampa Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock and a quarterly cash dividend of 56 cents on the common, both dividends payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Interstate Department Stores, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26.

Ontario Steel Products Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

Male Brod. Stores Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Ingersoll Rand Company declared a dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 2. Previously the company paid $1 quarterly.

Connecticut Railway & Lighting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12½ on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 30.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

LONDON, Jan. 20—The stock market continued idle and irregular. Leading British funds were generally ¼-point higher, but Germans 6½s and 7s each receded ¼-point. International issues were neglected, with Brazilian Traction at 816s, and International Nickel $12. Home industrials were quiet, rubber issues lifeless and oil shares featureless. Mining issues favored in Paris accounts were lower.

THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Manhattan Company net for 1931 was $6,833,919 after all usual and ordinary but before extraordinary charge-offs, equal to $6.37 a share. In 1930 it earned $6,819,870, or $4.96 a share on average capital determined. Dividends were $2,964,114, compared with $5,-907,422 in 1930.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
14½	8	..	Ahlbl Pow & P	800	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
23½	3½	..	Adams Express	900	5½	5	5½	5¼
14½	8	.60	Adams Millis	500	8½	8	8½	..
108¾	47¾	4½‡	Air Reduction	1000	53¾	51¾	53¾	53¼
30½	7	.80	Alaska-Juneau	8700	10	9¼	9¾	9¾
13¾	2½	..	Allegheny Corp	1200	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
53½	3	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	6	6	6	6
40½	10	..	Allegheny Steel	140	10	10	10	..
128¾	94	.60	Allied Chem	6900	72	70½	72	72½
43¾	16½	.80	Allis Chalmers	100	18¼	18	18¼	18¼
138¾	68½	7‡	Am Can	13100	63½	61¾	63½	62¾
38¾	4½	..	Am Car & Fdy	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
68	30½	..	Am Car & F pf	30	33½	33	33	33½
40½	20¾	1‡	Am Chicle	1100	24¼	24¼	24½	23
33¾	7¾	..	Am European	100	10½	10	10½	10½
81¾	4¾	..	Am & For Pow	2600	8½	7¾	8½	7¾
79½	10	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	16¾	15	16¾	15½
21¾	10½	2	Am Ice	100	14½	14¼	14½	14¼
31¼	2	..	Am International	3100	6½	6	6½	6¼
30¾	..	..	Am Locomotive	100	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
7	1¾	..	Am Mach & Met	200	3½	3	3½	3½
64½	11¾	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	13¼	14½	13½	14½
21½	7	.80	Am Radiator	6900	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
13¾	1¾	..	Am Republics	1400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
37¾	7¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1600	10	9½	10	9¾
38½	17½	.30	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
4¼	½	..	Am Solvents & C	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	¾	..	Am Solvents pf	4100	1¼	1¼	¾	1
31¼	2	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
113	69	7	Am Steel F pf	10	72	72	72	..
48¼	32	2½‡	Am Stores	200	34½	34½	34½	..
60	34½	4	Am Sugar Ref	1300	28¾	27½	28¾	27¾
301¾	112½	9	Am Tel & Tel	21700	121¾	119¾	121¾	118½
80¾	23½	3	Am Wat W&E	1800	35	32¼	35½	28½
11½	2¾	..	Am Woolen	100	4¾	4½	4½	..
40	13¾	..	Am Woolen pf	3700	24¾	21¾	23	21
43¾	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	2600	11¾	10¾	11¾	10½
4½	¾	..	Armour Ill A	900	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¾
2¾	¼	..	Armour Ill B	1100	¼	¼	¼	¼
39½	7¾	8½a	Art Metal Const	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
203½	39¼	6	Atchison T &SF	1200	90½	83¼	89¾	88¾
108¼	75	5	Atchison pf	300	86	86	86	..
39	10	..	Atl Gulf & W I	300	10	10	10	10
23¾	8¾	1	Atl Refining	500	10	9¾	10	9¾
295½	84½	4‡	Auburn Auto	16800	148¾	140½	148	141½
6¼	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼

—B—

27¾	4¾	..	Baldwin Loco	400	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
104½	18	..	Baldwin Loco pf	110	25¾	25	25¾	26
47¾	16	..	Balt & Ohio	2200	20½	18½	20	18¾
14½	..	..	Barnsdall A	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
80¾	54½	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	61¾	61¾	61¾	63¾
25½	13¾	1	Bendix Aviation	5300	17½	16¾	17½	16¾
46¼	19¾	2	Best & Co	300	23	22½	23	22½
70¾	17¼	3	Bethlehem Steel	4300	21¾	20¾	21¾	20½
29	8	.50	Blaw Knox	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
43	13½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	100	19½	19½	19½	..
76½	35½	3‡	Borden	8900	38¾	37¼	38¾	38¾
30¾	9	1	Borg Warner	800	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¼
22¾	7½	1	Briggs Mfg	500	9½	9	9½	9
5¼	¾	..	Brockway	600	¾	¾	¾	¾
69¾	31½	4	Brooklyn Man T	700	39¼	37	39¼	36½
139¾	72¾	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	80	80	80	..
20½	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
34½	4¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	7	7	7	..
5¾	1½	..	Budd Mfg	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
15	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	200	3½	3¼	3½	4
32¼	10	..	Burroughs Add	400	12¾	12	12½	11¾
31	15¾	2½	Bush Terminal	100	17	17	17	..
2¾	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1	1	1	1½
69¾	10¾	..	Byers	300	14¾	14	14¾	14¾

—C—

1¾	¼	..	Callahan Z &L	100	¾	¾	¾	..
16	5¾	1	Campbell W&C	100	8½	6¼	6½	6¼
17¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4	3¾	4	..
45	10¾	1.20	Canada Dry	200	11¾	11¾	11K	12
45¾	16¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5300	16	14½	15¾	14½
121½	33¼	..	Case Thresh	99800	42¼	39¾	42½	39¼
116	53	..	Case Thresh pf	40	60½	60½	60½	..
52½	10¼	2	Caterpillar Trac	700	13¾	13¾	13¾	12¾
260	68½	..	Central RR of NJ	100	78	78	78	..
8¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
30½	9¼	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	12½	12	12½	12½
7¼	2¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
54½	13½	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	19½	18¾	19½	18¾
46½	23¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1600	30½	29¼	30½	29½
7¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt West	400	4½	3¾	4½	3¾
27½	7½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	14¾	13¼	14¾	13¼
8½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3	2¾	3	2¾
15¾	2¼	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1400	4¾	3¾	4½	4
45½	8	..	Chi & N western	700	13	11½	12	11
15½	3¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	6¾	4¾	5¾	5
35	6¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
65½	7¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	13¾	12½	13¾	13¾
90	10½	..	ChiRI & P 6%	100	21	21	21	20¼
23	8	2	Chi Yellow Cab	60	10¾	10	10	..
35¾	11¾	1	Chrysler	4200	14¾	14	14¾	14½
37¾	35½	3.80	City Ice & Fuel	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
4¾	¼	..	City Stores	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
22½	8½	1	Clark Equipment	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
170	97½	7½	Coca-Cola	100	112	110¼	112	109½
53½	45¾	3	Coca-Cola A	100	47¼	47¼	47¾	..
45¾	11¾	1½	Columbia Gas	4500	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
109½	70	6	Columbia G pf A	100	78	78	78	79
111¾	32	3	Columbian Carb	700	36	34½	36	34¼
23¼	8	1.60	Comm Credit	200	9	9	9	9
35½	19½	3	Comm Cred A	300	22½	22	22½	22
25½	15	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	17	17	17	..
34	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
21½	6¾	1	Comm Solvents	900	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
12	3	.30	Comwlth & So	16400	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
100¾	46	6	Comwlth&S 6 pf	400	67¾	67	67¾	68
15	3½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	..
108¾	37¼	6	Consol Gas	9200	62½	60¾	62¼	61½
47	9½	2	Consol Gas pf	100	92½	82½	92½	93
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	4000	½	½	½	½
30	4½	..	Cont Baking A	100	6¼	6	6¼	..
3¾	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
77½	40	8	Cont Baking pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
62¾	30¼	2½	Cont Can	400	36	35½	36	35¼
16¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
51¾	18½	2.40	Cont Insurance	100	23	22½	23	22½
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
12	¼	..	Cont Shares	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
86¾	36¼	3	Corn Products	400	44	43	43¾	43
18	2½	..	City	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6¾	1½	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
63	20	..	Crucible Steel	100	21¾	21¾	21¼	21
107	36¾	7	Crucible Steel pf	30	48	48	48	48
48¾	29	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33½	33½	33¾	33
100	20	4	Curtis Publishing	100	30	29	30	29
118¾	70	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	81	81	81	84
5½	1	..	Curtis-Wright	800	1¾	1½	1¾	1½
8½	1¾	..	Curtis-Wright A	400	2¾	2½	2¾	2¼
41	7	..	Cutler Hammer	300	9¼	9	9¼	..

—D—

23	3¼	..	Davison Chem	100	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
102	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	100	26¾	26	26¾	25½
13½	6¾	1	Dome Mines	700	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	1600	15	14½	15	..
18	10¾	2	Dresser B	200	11½	11	11	..
107	50¾	4	Du Pont de Nem	7400	55½	53¾	55¾	53½
124¾	94	6	Du Pont deb	100	100¼	100½	100½	100

—E—

13¼	2½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	3½	3½	3½	..
185¾	77	5‡	Eastman Kodak	1500	86¼	83	86¼	83
11½	½	..	Eitington Schild	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
69	7½	..	Eitington Sch pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
74¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	30	29¼	30	28¾
110	94	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	98½	98¼	98½	..
4½	¾	..	Elec Boat	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	2½	..	Elec-Mus Ind	1300	3½	3¾	3½	3¼
60¾	9	1	Elec Pow & Lt	1200	12½	12	12½	11¾
100¼	41	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	61	59¾	60	60½
98¼	32	6	El Pwr&L 6½ pf	100	52½	52½	52½	53
66	23	4	Elec Stor Battery	100	30½	30½	30½	30
98	42½	6	Engineers P S 6pf	100	59	59	59	..
39¾	5	..	Erie RR	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8½
45½	6¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	11½	10¾	11½	12½
12¾	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3½	3½	3½	..
25	10	1	Exchange Buffet	140	10¼	10¼	10¼	..

—F—

29¾	3½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
6½	1	..	Fashion Park	400	1½	1½	1½	..
92	45	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
30	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
56¼	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	25	25	25	25½
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	46½	46½	46½	46½
⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
35½	7½	1½	Florsheim Shoe	100	9	9	9	..
64½	6	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	10¾	9¾	10¾	10¼
33½	15¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	19½	19	19¼	..
38½	2½	..	Fox Film A	1100	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼
43¾	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	900	18¼	17¾	18¼	18

—G—

60	15	3	Gamewell	30	17½	16	16	..
72½	28	4	Gen Am Trk Car	200	31½	31	31½	31
47	9½	2	Gen Asphalt	100	14¼	14½	14¾	14¾
25½	9½	2	Gen Baking	400	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
114	95	8	Gen Baking pf	50	98½	98¼	98½	..
9¾	1¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	..
25½	3½	..	Gen Cable A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
65	11½	..	Gen Cable pf	50	15	15	15	15½
54¾	22½	1.80	Gen Electric	71100	22¾	21¼	22¾	23
13½	10¾	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11½	11	11	11¾
54	28¼	3	Gen Foods	1100	35¼	34	35¼	34½
8½	1¼	6	Gen Gas & EA	100	2	2	2	2½
50	29½	3	Gen Mills	100	33½	32½	32½	32¾
47	21¾	3	Gen Motors	27100	23½	22¼	23½	22¾
32	2¾	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
84½	21	5	Gen Ry Signal	600	26	24¾	26	25½
9¼	4¼	..	Gen Realty	100	1¼	1	1	1¼
74½	13¾	..	Gen Refract ww	1400	14¼	14	14	14¼
15½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	2500	1¾	1	1	1
38¾	9¼	..	Gillette Saf Raz	700	13¼	12¾	13¼	12¾
76¾	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	51¾	51½	51¾	53
7¾	1¾	..	Gimbell Bros	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
9¾	2¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
82½	14½	2½	Gold Dust	1400	18	17½	18	17
20¾	3¾	..	Goodrich	400	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
68	10	..	Goodrich pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
52¾	13¾	1	Goodyear	600	19½	18½	19½	18¼
91	35	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	55	55	55	55½
6½	1¾	..	Graham Paige	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
37¾	5½	.50	Granby	100	7	7	7	..
25½	1½	..	Grand-Sil Stores	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
18¾	7	..	Grand Union	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
43	24½	2	Grant (WT)	400	27¾	26	27¾	26
69¾	39¾	3	Great Nor pf	100	53¾	52¼	53¾	53
23½	10	3	Great Nor Ore	400	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6¾	1	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1300	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¾	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	3	3	3	..
63¾	14	6½	Hahn D & pf 6.8.	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
84	67	7	Hanna (M A) pf	10	67	66	67	..
42	8½	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	9	8½	8½	..
104	70½	5	Hersey-Choe pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	80
138	81	1.80*	Homestake M	100	126	126	126	126¾
68½	15¾	..	Houston Oil	100	20½	20½	20½	20
14½	4	..	Houston Oil new	100	4	4	4	4
86	42½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	84½	84½	84½	86
79½	11½	2	Howe Sound	100	14¾	14	14¾	..
114½	26¼	3½	Hudson & Man	400	30	30	30	30½
13¾	3¾	..	Hupp Motors	700	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

—I—

82	9¼	..	Ill Central	3100	17	13¾	17	16
78	35	4	Ill Central LL	10	34	34	34	33
68	21	4	Indus Rayon	1700	31½	30	30¾	29¾
182	28¾	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	34	32	34	31½
11¾	3	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3¾	3½	3¾	..
4	¼	..	Interboro Rap T	3400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
179¾	83	6‡	Int Business M	100	106¼	104	106¼	104
62½	16	3	Int Cement	100	18	18	18	..
4	¾	..	Int Combustion	2100	1¾	1	1¾	1¾
60¼	22¾	2½	Int Harvester	700	32	28½	32	30½
52	9¾	2b	Int Hydrogen	400	10½	10	10¾	10½
73¼	11	..	Int Match pf	1400	34½	32½	33½	31¾
18¾	3¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
30½	7	.30	Int Nickel	3100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
123	60	7	Int Nickel pf	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
8	½	..	Int Paper&Pow B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
43¼	8½	..	Int Paper&Pow pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
8	1½	..	Int Sil	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
38¾	7½	.60	Int Tel & Tel	8100	10¾	9¾	10¾	9¾
9¼	1¼	..	Investors Equity	100	2	2	2	..
31	14½	4	Island Crk Coal	100	18	18	18	..

—J—

37½	21	4	Jewel Tea	100	32¾	32½	32¾	33
39¾	15¾	1	Johns Manville	6100	25	24¾	25	24¾
133¾	60	4	Jones & Laughlin	30	81¼	81	81	81¼

—K—

46	8½	..	Kan C & Smith	900	13½	13½	13½	..

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 20	Last Jan. 19
7¾	3	..	Kardiatl	300	3½	3½	3½	..
18	8½	1	Kaufmann D M	100	8½	8½	8½	..
3¾	¾	..	Kelly-Springfield	3900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
44	15	..	Kelly-Sp tr ctf	300	16	15	15	15
15¾	5¼	..	Kelvinator	400	13½	13	13½	13¾
11¼	3	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¼
58	18½	2	Kennecott Corp	7600	11¾	11	11½	11¾
26½	7¾	..	Kinney & Co	100	8	8	8	8
28¾	2½	1.60	Kresge	2500	17½	16¾	17¾	17¾
68¾	31¾	.40	Kress Co	1900	39¾	38	39¾	39
4	1¼	..	Newport Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼
132¾	34½	..	NY Central	38100	38	33	36	33
88	21¾	6	NY Chi & StL	400	8	7	8	..
54	5	..	NY O & StL pf	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
227	101	5	NY & Harlem	40	115	133	115	111
12¾	3	..	NY Investors	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
84¾	17	..	NY NH & H	12700	30½	27¾	30½	29
12¾	3½	..	NY Ship	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¾	3¼	..	NY Ont & W	400	8	7½	8	7¾
113¾	31¼	7	NY Steam 7%	10	103	103	103	103½
60¼	30¼	2½‡	Norands A	1200	44½	42¾	44	44½
217	108½	10	Norfolk & West	700	137¼	126	127¼	122
90¼	36	10a	North American	12300	34¾	33¾	34¾	34
57	40½	3	North Amer pf	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
11	2¾	..	No Am Aviation	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3½

WOOL DEMAND HAS DECIDED IMPROVEMENT

Choice Types Are Favored —Noils Active—Foreign Markets Firm

Last week saw an appreciable improvement in the demand for wool, which appears to be continuing along well into the present week. Some of the largest manufacturers are showing more than the usual eagerness to obtain choice wool of the fine and half-blood type.

The movement of fine and half-blood wool has been very considerable during the last week, being estimated at three to four million pounds. Territory fine and fine medium wools in the original bags have been sold mostly in the range of 48 to 53 cents for ordinary French combing to choice staple territory wool, and graded wool has brought up to 55 cents, clean basis, readily.

Topmakers in Market

There have been sales also of fine Texas 12 months wools in the range of 52@55 cents for good to choice lots, and at 50@52 cents for average to good lots. A little Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine of the choicer type has been sold at 23½@24 cents.

The topmakers have been in the market, also for fine and fine medium wools and have bought some of the average to good French combing wools and also some California wools of the southern type at about 45 cents, clean basis. Some eight months Texas wool, to a limited extent, has been sold at 45@47 cents, clean basis.

For half-blood combing wools there has been a fairly keen demand. The good to choice combing territory wools have been selling at 53@55 cents, clean basis. For the average type of wools around 50 cents is quotable. Ohio half-blood combing is quotable at 23@23½ cents in the grease.

Scoured Wools Better

For quarter-blood combing wools there has been some interest shown at around 21@22 cents for the best Ohio and Michigan bright fleeces, sales having been made at these prices and at 21½ cents. Wools of the Missouri type have been sold at 19@20 cents. Territory quarters are quotable at 40@43 cents, clean basis, for the good to superior lots.

There has been a better demand also for scoured wools for account of the woollen mills, more especially for the finer wools, and especially pulled scoured A supers and double A wools, which continue to bring around 50 cents for the lower quality and 60 cents for the finer wools.

Especially worthy of note has been the distinct improvement in the position of noils. Fine noils have been sold in very considerable quantities at 32@35 cents. Half-bloods are quoted around 30 cents, more or less; three-eighths from 25 to 28 cents mostly, and quarters at 22@26 cents.

Foreign Market Steady

Carpet wools continue slow of sale and prices are hardly improved for the week, with sales of Argentine second clip Vs and VIs for shipment at 6½@7 cents, cost and freight in bond.

Mohair is still neglected and quotable at about 18 cents for the better original bag adult hair, while kid hair is held at about 45 cents in the original bags.

In the foreign markets prices are being generally well maintained. London is keeping on with prices generally steady on about the opening basis, England and Germany being the chief buyers. Bradford and Continental consuming centers are fairly firm.

In the primary markets, there is mostly a disposition for prices to strengthen somewhat. Australia is steady on a selection which is not too good. In South Africa the shorter wools are reported a bit stronger.

The New Zealand market has shown little change. Offerings from the River Plate to this market have been comparatively light, Montevideo being steady, while Buenos Aires has been somewhat irregular.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
March	.57⅛	.57⅞	.56¾	.57⅞	+ ⅛
May	.59⅝	.60⅛	.58¾	.60⅛	+ ⅛
July	.58½	.59½	.58	.59½	+1
September	.59⅛	.60⅝	.59⅝	.60⅝b	+ ⅝
Corn					
March	.39	.39¼	.38⅝	.39⅛b	+ ⅛
May	.41¼	.41¾	.40⅞	.41⅝	+ ⅜
July	.42⅛	.43⅛	.42⅜	.43⅛	+ ⅜
September	.43⅛	.44⅛	.43⅛	.44⅜	+ ⅛
Oats					
March				.25¼	— ⅛
May	.26	.26⅛	.25¾	.26⅛	— ⅛
July	.25½	.25⅝	.25¼	.25⅝b	—
Lard					
January	5.30b	5.30b	5.30b	5.30b	...
March	5.40	5.42	5.40	5.40	—.02
May	5.57	5.57	5.55	5.55b	—.03
July	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.67b	—.03
September	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.80b	—.02
Winnipeg Wheat					
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May		.63¾	.62¾	.63½+	⅜
July		.65	.64	.64⅝+	⅜
October		.66⅝	.65½	.66⅛+	⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.51¾	.50⅛	.51¾+	⅛
July	.51⅝	.50	.51⅜+1	

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan. 20	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	.8 .75⅝	.8 .72½	.8 .85⅝
Corn, 1 yellow	.53½	.51	.64¼
Oats, 2 white	.37⅝	.37¼	.43¼
Flour	4.60	4.50	4.70
Beef, family	16.75	16.00	18.00
Pork	17.50	17.75	22.50
Lard	.0625	.0580	.0900
Cotton, mid up	.0670	.0650	.1010
Zinc	.0300	.0300	.0400
Iron	13.04	13.04	17.76
Steel, bil Pitt	32.00	32.00	36.00
Copper	.07½	.07½	.10
Tin	.2300	.2300	.3340
Rubber	.04⅞	.04¾	.0612½
Sugar	.0413	.0413	.0475
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0475
Print cloth	.03⅝	.03¼	.0412½

McKEE & CO. GETS CONTRACT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20—Arthur G. McKee & Co., international contractors and engineers, Cleveland, through their associates, Schneider et Cie, Paris, France, have been awarded the initial contracts in connection with a huge $10,000,000 oil refinery project in France, it was announced today by McKee officials.

NEW BRUNSWICK ISSUE SOLD

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Offering of $3,-500,000 Province of New Brunswick 20-year 5½s has been over-subscribed and books closed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations in $ per $1,000)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold M A	12	12
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	38⅛	38⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	38⅜	38⅛
Allegheny Corp 5s '50	38⅛	38⅛
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	89⅞	89⅛
Amer & Foreign Pw 5s 2030	46⅛	46
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67⅛	67⅛
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	98	98
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	3½	3½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94⅝	94⅝
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103
Am T&T 4½s '29 cv	105⅛	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	100	99½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99⅝	99½
Amer T&T 5s '65	98⅛	97⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅛	102⅝
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	94⅛	94⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '26	98	98
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	81	81
Armour & Co 4½s '39	74	71½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	63
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	80¾	80¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87⅝	87
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91⅛	91⅛
All Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78⅝	78
All Coast Line uni 4½s '64	75¾	75¾
All Coast L L&N col 4s '52	81⅛	81
Baldwin Locn 5s '40	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¼	81⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	82¾	81⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	53⅛	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	68⅛	68
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	79⅛	79
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	82	82
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	78½	78⅝
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	100⅛	100⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	100⅞	100⅞
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	72	71
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95	94¾
Boston & Maine 5s '55	72½	72½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	102¼	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr rf 5s '68	87¼	86¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	93⅝	93⅛
Buff R & P 4½s '57	89¼	87½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	75¼	75¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75¾	75¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	75	75
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	81¾	81½
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	81	80⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	98	98
Can North deb 7s '49	96	96
Can Pacific deb 4s	62¼	62½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	71	71
Can Pacific 4½s '60	70	69¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	76¾	76½
Can South 5s A '62	86	85
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	40	40
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74	73½
Can RR NJ gen 5s '87	96¼	96¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	72	73
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	91¾	91¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	101¼	101⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	80	80
Ches & O Big Sandy 4s '44	88½	88½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53⅜	53½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '39 ct	67	67
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10	9¾
Chicago M StP&&Pac 5s '75	37	35⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	70	70
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	35¼	33⅞
Chicago & Nw 4½s	44	44
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	86	85½
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	67¼	67⅛
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	86¾	86
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	45⅝	44
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99	99
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	98	98
Childs Co 5s '43	45½	45
Chile Copper 5s '47	54½	54
Clin Un 7s 5s rct	97½	97½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	97½	97½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	79	77¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79	78½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84	84
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83½	83½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	20	20
Con Gas 4½s '51	93¾	93½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¼	103⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	36	36
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	53	52
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	41½	41½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99⅝	99¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80⅜	80
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	93¼	93¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	64¾	64¾
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	33⅜	32⅝
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93½	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	100¼
Dodge Bros at 6s '40	81	81
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¾	96⅛
Elgin Joliet & E Ry	86½	85
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	72	71
Erie RR ref 5s '67	46	46
Erie RR gen lien	54	53¼
Erie RR gen 5s '75	45⅛	45
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	45	44
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100	99¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	89½	89½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	75	74¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	8	8
Goodrich 6s '45	44	43
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75½	75
Gotham S Hos '36	72½	72½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	68⅝	68¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	84	84
Great Northern 7s '36 A	96	94¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	46	44½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	83¾	83⅝
Hudson Coal 5s '62	39	38½
Hudson & Man adj in 6s '57	58½	58½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83¾	83
Humble Oil 5s '37	99	99
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100⅝	100
Ill Central 4s '53	50	48
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	54½	53
Ill Central 4¾s '66	45½	44
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	48	48
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	80	80
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	78	78
Internatl Agr Corp 5s	38½	38½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	51½	50
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	61	59
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	57	54½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48¾	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48¾	47
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	69½	69½
Int &O Nor 1st 6s '52	55	55
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	24	24
Int Paper 6s '55	33¼	32¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	47½	47½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54½	53¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	49¼	49
Investors Equity Co 5s	60	60
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93¼	93⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	70	68½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	81¾	81¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	45	45
Kings Co El 4s '49	65¾	65¾
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100¼	100¼
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	107	107
Kings Co Lt 5s	93½	93½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90	90
Lack Steel con 5s '50	91	91
Leclede Gas 5½s '53 C	76	75⅝
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	73
L'Autaro 6s '54	13¾	12½
Lewis Inc 6s '41	80½	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '59	41	41
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	95½	95¼
L&N uni 4s '40	83¾	83¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37	36⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	84½	84¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	91	91
Metrop Edison 4½s '68	82	82
Metro Water 5½s '50	45¾	45¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93¾	93¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '81	93½	93½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	49¼	49¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	55	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	39½	38¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5 A '65	58½	58½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	56½	55½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	56	56
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	56	55½
Mo Pac 5s J '81	56¾	55½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	39½	39½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	16½	16½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	22	22
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	95	95
Montana Power 5s D	78	77
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	77½	77½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	74	71½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	73	73
Namm Sons 6s '43	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	91	90
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¾	100⅝
N Y & M 5½s '54	42	43
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	72¾	72
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	91½	91½
NYC&HR 4½s N	70	69½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	92	90½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78	79
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	32¼	31
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43¾	43⅝
NY Edison 4½s '44	106⅛	106
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	91⅞	91½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71⅜	71⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	90½	90
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	45	44¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '30	98½	98
Nlag Lock & O P 5s '55	94¼	94¼
Nor Am Commt 6½s '40	21	20½
North Am Co 5s '61	84½	84½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83¼	83
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	90⅝	90⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98	98
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58½	58
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	79¾	79⅝
Nor Pacific 6s R 2047	88½	88½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	106	106
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	97⅞	97⅞
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	90¾	90½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100	99¾
Paramount Public 6½s '50	47	47
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	20	20
Paramount Fam Lsc 6s '41	82	81
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94	93½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	79½	79⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s E '84	77½	78¾
Penn Railroad cons 4½s '80	83¾	83
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	83¾	83
Penn Railroad 5s '64	86	86
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103¼	102
Peoria & East 1st 4s '60	41¼	41½
Philadelphia Co 5s '51	85½	84⅜
Philadelphia Elec 5s '71	88⅝	85⅜
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	47½	47½
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	92	92
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	90	90
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s 'A, C'	51	50¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	64¾	63½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	35¾	35
Pub Svc E&G 4s	85¾	85
Pub Svc Elec 4½s 1970	84½	84½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98½	98
Pure Oil 5½s '48	86	86
Read rfg 4½s B '97	73	73
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	66	66
Revere Cop & Br 6s '46	81	80
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	97	97
St Louis I&Bdg 4s R&C1 div '33	87	86
St Louis & SF 4s '50	59¼	59¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35¾	33
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	38	38
St Louis SW con 4s '32	87¼	86¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	71	72
Shell Union 5s '47	78	78¼
Shell Union 5s ct wv '49	78	78¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	24¾	24¼
Sinclair Ca O col 6½s '38	82	80
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¾	94½
Smith A O 6½s '52	100½	100¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	89¾	89¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	89¾	89⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80	80
Southern Ry con 5s '94	88	88
Southern Ry 6s ctfs 6½s '56	89⅛	88⅞
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	49¾	48⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	99⅛	99⅞
Spokane I R 5s '55	23	21½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	90	89¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '43	30	30
Texas Elec Power 5s '47	89¾	89¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	79	79¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	90	90
Third Ave adj 5s '60	35½	35
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	21	21
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100	100
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100	99⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89¼	89⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	93	93
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	30	30
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57	57
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	45½	44⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	47	46¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	87½	86¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	74½	74⅛
Walworth 6s '45	26	26
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	90¾	89¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	49	49
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100	100
Western Electric 5s '44	98	97½
Western Maryland 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	88	88
Western Union R E 4½s '50	78	78
Western Union 5s '51	70	69¼
Western Union col 5s '38	84	85
Western Union 6½s '36	84	83½
Western Union 5s '50	69	69½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	72¼	71¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	10	10
White Sew Mach 6s '40	10	10
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	25¼	25½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	80¼	80¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	30	30
Youngstown Sheet & T 5s '78	88¾	88¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Jan20	Jan19
3½s '47	94.15	94.11	94.11	94.15	
1st 4¼s '47	96.3	97.31	96.3	96.	
1st 4¼s reg	9.723	97.30	97.30		
4th 4¼s '38	90.	96.30	96.30	90.	
US 3s '58	85.	86.35	86.35	86.30	
US 3½s '49	85.18	85.10	85.11	85.10	
US 3¾s '43 Mar	90.30	90.16	90.30	90.12	
US 3¾s '43 June	90.30	90.6	90.30	90.18	
US 3¾s '47	93.30	93.16	93.30	93.27	
US 3¾s '56	91.30	91.24	91.30	91.30	
US 4s '54	97.3	96.30	96.30	97.	
US 4¼s '52	101.4	100.30	100.30	100.31	

FOREIGN BONDS

Odriatic Elec 7s '52	78	78
Antioquia 7s B '45	14½	14⅝
Antioquia 7s C '45	14⅝	14⅝
Antioquia 7s D '45	13½	13½
Argentine Gov 5½s '32	47	46¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52¼	52½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	51⅝	51⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	52	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	52½	51⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52½	52½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	52	50
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	52½	51⅝
Australia 4½s '56	51	51
Australia 5s '55	57	56½
Australia 5s '57	42½	42½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	56½	56½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93	91
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	32¾	32¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	88½	87¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	96	96
Belgium (King) 7s '56	96½	95¾
Berlin (City) 6s '50	26¾	25¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41½	39½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	35	33¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	35	32½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6⅞	6⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7	7
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9½	9½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	99¾	99
Brazil (Cen-Fed Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	22	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	21	21
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26	26
Bremen 7s '35	33½	33½
Brisbane 6s '58	46	46
Brisbane 5s '57	42	42
Budapest (City) 6s '62	19¼	18¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31½	30¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31¾	30
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	45¼	45¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	25	25
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	88¾	88¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	74	74
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	89¾	89¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	15	15
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	29¾	29¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15¾	15¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	15	15
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	15¼	15
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	14	14
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	23⅝	23
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	27	26¼
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	25	25
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	27	27
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	26½	26½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38	37½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14	14
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	86	86
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¼	68½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	89	89
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	70	70
Dresden 7s '4	30	30
Dutch El 5½s Nov 53	78	78
Dutch El 6s '47	83	83
Fiat 7s '46 war	79	79
Finland 5½s '58	45½	45½
Finland (Rep) 8s '45	45	45
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	43	41
Finnish A 6½s '54	46	46
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	90	90
Frankfort 6½s '53	24½	24½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅝	112½
German 7s '49	60½	60
Germ Cen Ag Kk July '60	39¼	38½
Germ Cen Ag Kk 6s Oct '60	39¼	38
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	23	23
Germ El Pow '53	32	32
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	33	33
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	37	37
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38	36½
Greek 6s '68	9	9
Hamburg 6s '46	33¾	33¼
Hansa 6s '39 ww	25	25
Helsingfors 6½s '60	36½	36¾
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	52½	53¾
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	30	30
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	17½	17½
Iisader Steel 6s '48	28	28
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	72½	72½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	70	70
Italy (King) 7s '51	88½	87
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	55½	53¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	73	72
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	83¼	82½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	35	34½
Karstadt 6s '43	23½	22½
Krueger & Toll 5s '50	55¼	54½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	63½	63½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	89½	90
Rhine Westphalia 6s '50 ww	37½	37
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	99¼	99
Mex 4s A '10	4¼	4
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	60	60
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	103½	103¾
New South Wales 5s '57	51¾	50¾
New South Wales 5s '58	51¾	50½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98½	97½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	89¾	89¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '44	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '52	74	74
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	63½	63½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	68¼	68
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	55½	55½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	87¾	87¾
Prussia 6s '52	31	31
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	100½	100⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s'58	100½	100
Paris-Orleans 5½s '60	91	91
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81	81
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83¼	83
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	40	38¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	38¾	38¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	10
Rome (City) 6½s '52	70½	70
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	88½	88½
Royal Dutch 4s '59 ww	72	72
Roumania 7s '59	23½	23½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	58¾	58¾
Sao Paulo (City) 8½s '57	15½	15½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	58	58½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	48¾	48¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	24	24
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	23¾	20¾
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	28½	28½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	31½	31
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	28	28
Siemens 6½s '51	54	54
Siemens 7s '35	75	75
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	37	38¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99	99
Sydney 5½s '58	43½	43½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	82	82
Swiss Government 5½s '48	103½	103½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '51	60	62
Tokio El Pow 6s '53	26¾	26¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	85	85
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

SCHAEFER WINS FROM DENTON

Balkline King Shows Up Well at Three-Cushion Billiards

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Jake Schaefer of San Francisco, king of the balkline billiard world, made his first bid for the world's championship in three-cushion billiards here last night. Using the famous nursing sidestroke, which looked peculiar among a field of orthodox three-cushionists, Schaefer defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, 50 to 34 in 51 innings.

Two former champions won matches yesterday, A. H. Kieckhefer of Chicago defeating G. L. Copulos of Eugene, Ore., formerly of Detroit, by a score of 50 to 47 in 62 frames, while Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia defeated J. N. Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., the western champion.

Schaefer started slowly as Denton, the master of safety play, gave him many tough leaves. The balkline star's misses, however, were of the hair-breadth variety and when he got that delicate stroke cut just a little finer, he began clicking off runs of 5 each. Schaefer had four runs of 5, his high mark, and three of them came in the space of seven innings.

Denton held the advantage to the nineteenth inning where the score was 11 to 8. Schaefer then made his first run of 5, and the series that followed put him so far in the lead Denton had no chance thereafter, even when Schaefer ran into several groups of ciphers. Denton scored a pair of 5's in the late innings, but was too far behind to make them mean much. The score by innings:

Jacob Schaefer—0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 s 3
0 0 1 5 s 5 0 2 1 5 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2
0 2 0 0 0 2 5 2 0 1 4 s 3—50. Innings—51. High run—5. Safeties—3.

T. S. Denton—0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 3 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 s 0 1 0 0 1 s 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 3 s—34. Innings—51. High run—5. Safeties—4. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Kieckhefer staged a brilliant finish to defeat Copulos, making 32 caroms in 22 innings. When the rally began, Copulos led by the score of 34 to 21; when it ended, Kieckhefer was over the finish line, after Copulos had spent seven frames trying to get the last three billiards he needed, during which time he got nothing. Copulos led the way to the tenth, where the Chicagoan tied at nine points. The Oregon boy resumed the leadership and held it to the fifty-eighth inning, where Kieckhefer again tied the count, the mark being 47. The score by innings:

A. H. Kieckhefer—1 0 2 s 1 s 0 2 1 2 0 0 s
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 s 2 1 1 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 1
0 0 0 0 3 2 0 3 2 2 2 3 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 1 0 3
2 0 0 1—50. Innings—62. High run—3. Safeties—5.

G. L. Copulos—1 1 3 1 s s 2 0 0 1 s 0 1 4 s
2 0 0 2 3 s 1 0 0 0 3 s 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1
2 2 2 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 3 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
—47. Innings—61. High run—4. Safeties—6. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

Reiselt had a close struggle with Bozeman in the first afternoon match. The Philadelphian stepped out in front at the thirteenth turn, 12 to 10 by making his high run of 7. Runs of 3 and 5 within the four succeeding frames sent him into a lead, which he held at the twenty-fifth. Here runs of 5, 2 and 2 brought the Westerner up even at 23 points. Reiselt, however, advanced again and held the advantage to the forty-seventh, where Bozeman tied him at 37, after a couple of 4 clusters. From then on the former champion crept ahead, making 13 points in nine trips to the table. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 7 3 1
0 5 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 2 s 1 0 0 1
0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 4 3 0 1—50—Innings—56. High run—7.

J. N. Bozeman—3 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 s 0 1 0 2
0 0 0 1 1 0 5 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 s 1 0 0
0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 4 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0—42. Innings—55. High run—5. Safeties—4. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

F. S Scoville, Buffalo, the Eastern champion, upset the favorite, A. K. Hall of Chicago, runner-up last year, in the second afternoon match, 50 to 42 in 53 sessions. Scoville took the lead, 22 to 20, in the twenty-sixth frame with a run of 4, which he repeated later, clinching an advantage he never released. The score by innings:

F. S. Scoville—2 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0
3 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 s 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 1
0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 1 0 3 2 1—50. Innings—62. High run—3. Safeties—5.

A. K. Hall—0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 3
2 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 s 3 1 0
0 0 0 4 0 0 0 3 1 3 0 4 0 0 0—42. Innings—52. High Run—5. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Interest Intense In English Rugby

LEADING TEAMS ENGLISH RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE

	W	D	L	Pts. For	Agst	Pts
Leeds	17	1	0	320	204	35
St. Helens	16	2	0	422	151	34
Swinton	16	1	0	319	151	33
Huddersfield	16	0	0	335	221	32
Salford	13	1	7	305	141	27
Wigan	14	2	7	340	166	30
Wakefield Trinity	14	1	7	335	200	29
York	14	1	7	330	199	29
Hunslet	13	1	7	307	277	27
Warrington	12	1	10	303	300	25
Oldham	12	1	8	272	201	25
Halifax	12	1	9	302	179	25
Barrow	11	1	11	290	269	23
St. Helens Rec.	11	1	13	315	329	23

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 20—Today, with nine teams well in the running for the all-important first four places in the final standing, English Rugby League competition affords intense interest to devotees of professional rugger. This tournament, so popular in northern England (the only part of Britain where the handling code of football isn't entirely an amateur affair) is decided in a somewhat unusual way, for the 28 clubs concerned in it play through the major part of the season on equal league lines and then the occupants of the first four places wage a little "knockout" contest to decide which will receive the championship title and the trophy that goes with it. The first team opposes the fourth, the second meets the third and the two winners of these "semifinal" games play off the "final."

Which four sides they will be this year is still a matter for keen speculation, but on form it would seem certain one of them will be Leeds. This strong Yorkshire club clings stubbornly to the leadership although in the most recent match it went down before Swinton. The latter is now up in third place just one point behind the runner-up, St. Helens. The sides next in order are spaced out at the same distance, Huddersfield being defeated in its most recent engagement after a fine sequence of eight victories.

If tradition counts for anything these clubs won't be particularly concerned with the filling of first place in the final standing because only four times since the war has a team in that proud position succeeded in winning a championship. It may be recalled that last season Swinton—considered a very formidable contender just now for the 1931-32 title—went through the whole campaign losing only five matches and after heading the final standing with a lead of 5 points over the runner-up, Leeds set a seal on a brilliant season by winning the "final" from Swinton with a score of 14 points to 7.

College Basketball Results

Abilene Christian 35, Texas Arts 31.
Baldwin Wallace 32, Ashland 28.
Carroll 34, Lawrence 25.
Clark 31, Brown 30.
Cornell 28, Syracuse 26.
Dubuque 29, Upper Iowa 23.
Duquesne 29, Georgetown 27.
Florida 43, Vanderbilt 33.
Franklin 24, Indiana Central 23.
Howard Payne 45, Southwestern 36.
Idaho 39, Oregon 19.
Illinois Wes. 17, Bradley 16.
Illinois College 32, Milliken 28.
Kearney 38, Wayne T. 24.
La. Normal 57, Miss. Teachers 28.
La. State 40, Miss. A. and M. 15.
MacAlester 31, Gustavus Adolphus 29.
Manchester 36, Huntington 20.
Marietta 37, Muskingum 36.
Miami 35, P. I. Marines 18.
Miami 29, Wittenberg 19.
Michigan State 22, Detroit 13.
Monmouth 34, Knox 33.
Mount Union 34, Hiram 14.
Murray Aggies 35, Okla. Baptists 30.
New Hampshire 32, Arnold 20.
N. C. State 19, Wake Forest 14.
Oberlin 36, Toledo 15.
Ohio Wesleyan 35, Ohio 24.
Omaha 35, Nebraska Wesleyan 22.
Penn Normal 34, Chadron 33.
Phillips 41, Friends (Kan.) 19.
S. F. Austin 29, S. W. Texas Teach. 25.
Sioux Falls 29, Eastern N. S. 16.
South Carolina 30, Presbyterian 20.
Springfield 43, Worcester P. I. 20.
Stevens Point 29, Milwaukee T. 16.
Thiel 38, St. Vincent 34.
Tulane 39, Sewanee 20.
Wash.-Jefferson 35, Bethany 15.
Washington 29, St. Louis 20.
W. Maryland 24, Washington 23.
W. C. Teach. 39, Tusculum 29.
Westminster 52, Geneva 30.
W. S. Teachers 41, Carthage 31.
Western Union 34, Buena Vista 33.
W. Texas Teach. 52, Texas Teach. 21.
W. Va. Wesleyan 56, Fairmont 35.
Wofford 46, Erskine 19.
Yale 23, Pennsylvania 22.

GOLF DATES SET BACK

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Metropolitan Golf Association yesterday announced it had set back the date of its amateur championship at Plainfield, N. J., from June 22-24 to June 8-11 so as not to conflict with the United States open.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Boston Y. M. C. A. 9, Boston College 4.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Harvard 44, Brown 27.

Regatta Course to Be Changed To Equalize Racing Conditions

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—After fixing Monday, June 20, as the date for the 1932 Poughkeepsie regatta, the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association yesterday decided on an important change in the course designed chiefly to equalize racing conditions in the four-mile varsity championship classic.

Heretofore in the long pull down the Hudson River the racing lanes have been so spaced that the varsity fleet, numbering nine crews in the past few years, has been sent through two adjoining arches of the spidery railroad bridge that spans the course at its three-mile mark.

This year, as a result of the research and recommendation of Maxwell Stevenson of Columbia University, chairman of the stewards, all the crews will be sent through a single arch, the outer of the two previously used.

"The effect of this," Stevenson explained, "will be to reduce the variation of water and tidal conditions to a minimum. Previously, as rowing men know, the crews have had to contend with contrasting conditions, with the racing lanes so widely separated. At times inshore positions have been advantageous. At others those farther out in the river benefited more than from an ebbing tide.

"The space is sufficient to send as many as nine crews comfortably through one arch. Even if they were all abreast at the three-mile mark, each would have 50 feet, which is as much as the Olympic course provided in 1928. The result should be a fairer race for all competitors, regardless of the luck of the draw for positions."

The five members of the association, Columbia, Cornell, United States Naval Academy, Pennsylvania and Syracuse, issued invitations to the regatta to as many other rowing colleges. Of these, California, Washington and Massachusetts Tech are expected to accept promptly, especially if they are ambitious to enter the Olympic tryouts, to be held on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., in July. Wisconsin also may compete again. Princeton, annually invited, annually declines with thanks and probably will do so again.

The regatta schedule, on the basis of eastern standard time, calls for the start of the two-mile freshman race at 5:15 p. m., three-mile junior varsity at 5:15, and four-mile varsity at 6:15. This is subject to a check-up on tidal conditions.

Two men representatives—C. Louis Borie 2d of Pennsylvania and Commander James L. Hall of the United States Naval Academy—joined the board of stewards, who reelected Stevenson as chairman. Borie succeeds John Arthur Brown and Commander Hall replaced Commander F. G. Reinicke. Others present included: Romeyn Berry, Cornell; Reynolds Benson, Columbia; Dr. E. Leroy Mercer, Pennsylvania, and Frederick E. Plumb, Syracuse.

TORONTO BEATS AMERICANS, 11-3

Record Score for Season —Black Hawks and Canadiens Win

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Rangers	16	3	3	77	45	37
Chicago	12	3	6	59	46	27
Boston	7	9	6	61	51	23
Detroit	9	4	12	45	63	22

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	13	5	9	83	65	31
Canadiens	10	4	11	60	57	24
Americans	9	6	11	43	63	24
Montreal	7	4	14	69	77	18

RESULTS JAN. 19

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Toronto 11, Americans 3.
Canadiens 5, Rangers 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 20—The Toronto Maple Leafs, individually and collectively, went on a record-breaking scoring rampage here last night against the New York Americans, and in defeating the visitors by 11 to 3 they set up new marks for scoring for this season and probably some that break all-time records. The victory put the locals five points ahead of the Americans and Canadiens, who are tied in second place in the Canadian standing.

The 11 goals for the locals and the 14 for the game are high marks for the season, and the 26 scoring points for the winners, 11 goals and 15 assists, create a new mark. Conacher with 5 goals and 1 assist set an individual mark for the season and also took the lead in actual goals and points in the league race. Jackson is now second in the list, while Primeau shares third position with W. Cook of the New York Rangers.

After the locals had scored four goals, Roy Worters was replaced in goal by Allan Shields, as the little goalie had met with a mishap in practice, but the substitute had little chance on the shots that beat him, the Leafs having a total of 65 shots on goal in the 60 minutes, probably another record. The locals scored two goals in the first period and added five in the second, the Americans scoring twice. In the third the Leafs outscored the visitors 4 to 1.

MAPLE LEAFS	AMERICANS
Jackson, Cotton, Gracie, lw	
rw, Lamb, Filmore, Kilres	
Primeau, Blair, c-c, Burch, Himes, Jeremiah	
Conacher, Pinnigan, Darragh, rw	
lw, McInenly, McVeigh, Convey	
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd, Dutton
Day, Clancy, rd	ld, Ayres, Brydge
Chabot, g	g, Worters, Shields

Score—Maple Leafs 11, Americans 3. Goals—Conacher 5, Day, Gracie, Levinsky, Pinnigan, Cotton, Blair for Maple Leafs; Filmore 2, McInenly for Americans. Assists—Jackson 3, Clancy 2, Blair 2, Primeau 2, Conacher, Levinsky, Pinnigan, Cotton, Darragh, Day for Maple Leafs; Himes, Brydge, McInenly for Americans. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and J. O. Cleghorn, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—In a free-shooting game, Canadiens defeated New York Rangers, 5 to 3, at the Garden last night. Rangers tried fancy forward lines, but the Canadien defense proved too good.

After Hainsworth had stood off persistent attacks by regular strings of Ranger forwards, Gagnon launched an individual dash and made the first score. Then Lesieur, recalled from Providence to fill Leduc's place, made an attack and Larochelle scored with Mondou assisting. In the second period a drive by Lepine gave Canadiens a third goal. But just at the end of the second period Rangers broke through and Johnson dashed down center ice and scored unassisted. Then a five-man attack, with Somers at center, resulted in a goal by Dillon. Assists were awarded to Murdoch and Boucher, who was at left wing. Burke to Lesieur gave Canadiens their fourth goal early in the third period, but the Cooks and Boucher balanced this. During a five-man attack, Lepine took a pass from Joliat and settled the game. The summary:

CANADIENS	N. Y. RANGERS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, Morens, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Desjardins, Somers	
Morenz, Lepine, Rivers, c	
c, Boucher, Somers, Gainor, Seibert	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Wasnie, Lesieur, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, Boucher	
Burke, Munro, rd	rd, Seibert, Brennan, Miles, Dillon
S. Mantha, Lesieur, rd	
ld, Johnson, Brennan, Miles, Keeling	
Hainsworth, g	g, Roach

Score—Canadiens 5, New York Rangers 3. Goals—Lepine 2, Gagnon, Larochelle for Canadiens; Johnson, Dillon, W. Cook, for Rangers. Assists—Mondou, Lesieur, Burke, Joliat, for Canadiens; Boucher, Murdoch, F. Cook for Rangers. Referees—W. J. Stewart and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Chicago Black Hawks gained second place in the American Division of the National Hockey League standing as a result of defeating the Boston Bruins at the Boston Garden by a score of 3 to 2 last night. The locals dropped to third place in the race.

It was the poorest exhibition of major-league hockey on Boston ice by two teams in many seasons. The visitors presented no system of attack in spite of scoring three goals, and the locals, although displaying some semblance of teamwork in the first period, were disorganized and appeared to be trying too hard in the other sessions.

Galbraith converted a passout from Chapman after eight minutes of the first period; but Chicago tied when Wentworth took Shea's pass to beat Tiny Thompson, and then Lowrey sent the Hawks into the lead on assists from Paul Thompson and Ingram. The second period presented scramble-hockey but no score. Boston tied after eight minutes of the final, when Burke went through alone to backhand a shot past Gardiner; but the Hawks won the game on a goal by Tommy Cook, assisted by March, at 14 minutes. The Bruin power play brought in later caused many exciting moments for Gardiner, but he proved unbeatable. The summary:

CHICAGO	BOSTON
Holmes, Shea, P. Thompson, lw	
	rw, Clapper, Burke
T. Cook, Ripley, Lowrey, c	
	c, Weiland, Barry, Chapman
March, Couture, Ingram, rw	
	lw, A. Cook, Touhey, Galbraith
Boucher, Abel, ld	
	rd, Shore, Hitchman, Foster
Wentworth, Graham, rd	
	ld, Hitchman, Owen, Foster
Gardiner, g	g, Thompson

Score—Chicago 3, Boston 2. Goals—Wentworth, Lowrey, T. Cook for Chicago; Galbraith, Burke for Boston. Assists—Shea, P. Thompson, Ingram, March for Chicago; Chapman for Boston. Referee—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OREGON FIVE LOSES TO FAST IDAHO TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 20—The University of Idaho basketball team smashed the University of Oregon quintet's defense and won a victory by the overwhelming score of 39 to 19 here last night. Not only did the visitors unleash a sparkling scoring offensive, but they presented an impregnable defense that left the Oregon team trailing at half time by a score of 23 to 5.

During the second period, Richard Fox, Idaho coach, made many substitutions, giving his entire squad a workout. E. H. Herman '34, Idaho left forward, was high-point man of the contest with 10 points. Afton Barrett '33, Idaho right forward, was second high with eight points. The summary:

IDAHO	OREGON
Wicks, Geraghty, rg	lf, Robertson, Olinger
Lacy, lg	rf, Levoff
Grenier, Burkett, c	c, Roberts
Barrett, rf	lg, Potter, Rubenstein
Herman, Aukett, lf	rg, Calkins

Score—University of Idaho 39, University of Oregon 19. Goals from floor—Herman 5, Barrett 4, Wicks 3, Grenier 3, Lacy 2, Geraghty, Aukett for Idaho; Roberts 3, Robertson 2, Potter for Oregon. Goals from foul—Lacy 2, Wicks for Idaho; Levoff 3, Calkins 3, Robertson for Oregon. Referee—Pilusa.

YALE RALLIES FOR VICTORY OVER PENN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 20—Staging a brilliant rally in the second period to come from behind, the Yale University quintet won its first Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League victory of the season last night, defeating the University of Pennsylvania, 23 to 22. It was Penn's second setback of the campaign.

Penn opened the game in brilliant fashion and piled up a substantial lead before the Eli could get started. At half time the score was in favor of the losers, 18 to 8. Yale rallied to tie the score and with just 35 seconds to go in the final session, A. P. McGowan '32, Yale forward and guard, and Capt. Leonard J. Tanseer '32 of Penn, were each awarded a foul try. McGowan made good his shot, breaking a 22-to-22 tie, while Tanseer's try failed.

YALE	PENNSYLVANIA
Nikkel, Larsen, Dickson, lf	rg, Walters
Elliott, Larsen, McGowan, rf	lg, Tanseer
O'Neil, O'Connell, c	c, Ludwig, Kaufman
McGowan, Howe, lg	rf, Kellett, Kayer
Reese, Nikkel, Howe, O'Neill, rg	
	lf, Klempner, Ludwig, MacDonald

Score—Yale 23, Pennsylvania 22. Goals from floor—O'Connell 4, McGowan 2, Nikkel for Yale; Klempner 2, Kayser, Kaufman, Tanseer, Walters for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—O'Connell 4, O'Neil 2, Elliott, McGowan, Reese for Yale; Ludwig 3, Klempner 2, Kellett 2, Tanseer 3, Walters for Pennsylvania. Referee—Wabes. Umpires—Murray and Carroll.

MINNEAPOLIS SIGNS BUSH

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20 (AP)—Donie Bush announced here today that he had signed a contract to manage the Minneapolis baseball club of the American Association during 1932. Bush had been dickering with the Minneapolis owners for several weeks. Mike Kelly, part owner of the club, handled the team last year. According to the information received here, Kelly will become president of the club. Bush managed the Chicago White Sox of the American League in 1930 and 1931. Prior to taking over the management of the White Sox, Bush managed the Washington club and the Pittsburgh Pirates. Before that he starred for many years as a shortstop for the Detroit Tigers.

SCHOLZ IN TRAINING

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—On the heels of Barney Berlinger, who entered training Monday for a place on the Olympic track team, Jackson V. Scholz emerged from athletic obscurity yesterday and did a few turns up and down the 200-meter boards under the eyes of Lawson Robertson. Scholz and Charlie Paddock, who competed in the Olympics of 1920, 1924 and 1928, are the only men who ever have made the United States team three years in a row. Robertson declined to predict whether Scholz would succeed in his comeback attempt on the basis of yesterday's performances.

GOODWIN'S 72 WINS MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 20—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., won the qualifying medal yesterday in the annual Florida East Coast amateur golf championship on the St. Augustine links here by matching par figures. His score was 38—34—72. Goodwin won the Miami-Biltmore Country Club invitation winter tournament last Sunday. He leads the present field by a six-stroke margin. E. G. Livsey of Columbus, Ohio, scored a 78 and Thomas H. Somerville of Charlottesville, Va., made a 79, the only other players to break 80.

SCHOOLBOY MEET AT CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—University of Chicago will stage its annual National Interscholastic Track and Field Championship meet this year as usual, it is announced by A. A. Stagg, athletic director. The date has been set for June 4. Many colleges and universities are abandoning their interscholastic tourneys because of financial condition. Chicago made a profit on the Christmas week basketball interscholastic here, and will cover a large portion of the track meet costs with this. Last year's meet drew 520 athletes from 144 schools in 26 states.

QUINN SIGNS WITH BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Brooklyn Baseball Club today announced receipt of the signed contract of John F. "Jack" Quinn, veteran spitball pitcher who will be playing his twenty-fourth year in the major leagues. Quinn was signed by Brooklyn last year after the Philadelphia Athletics had given him his unconditional release and pitched effective ball in a relief rôle for the Brooklyn club.

HERB PENNOCK HAS SIGNED

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20 (AP)—There's at least one member of the New York Yankees who won't require the personal ministrations of Col. J. J. Ruppert to get him back to the diamond this year. Herb Pennock, the pitcher, said yesterday he had signed his contract for 1933. It provided the same salary Pennock received last year and the pitcher said it was "very satisfactory." He declined to disclose the amount.

HAITI TO SEND TEAM

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20 (AP)—Ten track and field athletes and a revolver team of five men will be entered by Haiti in the XIth Olympiad here on July 30 to Aug. 14, officials of the games were informed yesterday. Col. Arthur T. Marix, Haitian Olympic attaché in Los Angeles, said funds for sending the team will be obtained by a stamp surtax.

CREHAN AND SUTTON TO ASSIST

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 20—Paul J. Crehan, star guard from Dartmouth College, and Edwin B. Sutton, Dartmouth back for three years, have signed to assist Head Coach John B. Burke with the University of Vermont football team next season, it was announced yesterday by Graduate Manager S. C. Abell.

YANKEE PITCHER SATISFIED

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—George Pipgras, veteran New York Yankee pitcher, announced here yesterday that he is satisfied with the terms of his new contract and would sign within the next week.

NORTHWESTERN VS. OHIO STATE

'Big Ten' Lead at Stake as These Fives Meet Saturday

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	5	0	161	122	1.000
Ohio State	3	0	86	68	1.000
Michigan	3	1	102	80	.750
Purdue	2	1	108	85	.667
Minnesota	2	1	84	79	.667
Illinois	2	3	102	100	.500
Indiana	1	4	146	172	.200
Wisconsin	1	4	113	130	.200
Chicago	0	2	32	46	.000
Iowa	0	4	82	127	.000

"BIG TEN" BASKETBALL GAMES

Saturday, Jan. 23—Ohio State at Northwestern; Chicago at Illinois; Michigan at Minnesota.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 20—Approaching the halfway mark in defense of the basketball championship of the "Big Ten," Northwestern University, still undefeated, meets the only other team with a clean slate, Ohio State University. The contest is at Evanston, Ill., Saturday night. Two other engagements concern teams out of consideration for the present. University of Michigan paying a return visit to University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and University of Chicago invading University of Illinois at Urbana, Ill. The Saturday night affairs are the only features of the program for the next eight days.

Northwestern won its fifth straight game when it defeated University of Wisconsin, 28 to 24, on Monday at Madison, Wis. This was a second victory over the Badgers, whom the Wildcats defeated, 31 to 30, in opening the campaign. Ten points scored against Wisconsin gave Joseph Reiff '33, Northwestern right forward, leadership in the individual scoring race, with a total of 50. He won the individual honors last season.

Ohio State Beat Iowa

Ohio State made it three straight by defeating University of Iowa, the league trailer, 40 to 23, at Iowa City last Saturday. The scoring talent of the Buckeyes is well scattered, and it has no representative among the leading individuals partly because it has played few games. R. H. Colburn '33, left forward, shows the best total, with 22 points gathered in three appearances.

Michigan, which was undefeated until it met Northwestern last Saturday, going down 21 to 20, should be favored over Minnesota, though the result may be close. In a previous encounter the Wolverines defeated the Gophers, 30 to 25. Michigan showed itself still in the race by recovering from the Northwestern defeat to outscore Illinois, 28 to 16, on Monday. This was an achievement, in view of the sudden spurt Illinois took in beating Purdue and Indiana consecutively. Michigan's best point maker to date is N. J. Daniels '32, center, who tallied 16 points against Illinois to raise his total to 31.

Minnesota, a strong defensive team, turned to high scoring to defeat Indiana, 37 to 35, last Saturday. The point making was well distributed, five players getting two baskets or more. This brought to the front Bradbury N. Robinson '34, who in his first appearance scored 11 points. Walter Sochacki '34, left forward, has the best total among the Gophers, with 20 in three games.

Illinois Is Favorite

Unless Chicago can find a way to the basket by some new subterfuge, it being unable to force its way by weight or height, the Illinois squad should win Saturday. The Maroons lost their second game, 24 to 18, to Wisconsin last week-end, after making a rally that aroused the hopes of their followers. A. L. Evans '34, center, gave evidence of getting some place in scoring, but was not given enough support. Illinois is following the pace set by C. K. Bennett '33, left forward, with 28 points.

Iowa presents the oddity of the league's second-best scorer on a team that has lost four straight games. H. B. Moffitt '34, left forward, sank seven baskets and two free throws for 16 of the 27 points made against Indiana on Monday, the Hoosiers triumphing, 35 to 27. This was the first victory for Indiana and may indicate that this team will make trouble from now on. The individual scoring leaders are as follows:

Player, Position, College	Goals Floor	Foul	Pts.
Joseph Reiff, rf, N'western	19	12	50
H. B. Moffitt, lf, Iowa	18	9	45
J. F. Foser, rg, Wisconsin	15	9	39
G. T. Hodgson, lf, Indiana	13	10	36
J. R. Wooden, rg, Purdue	11	12	34
Arnold Suddith, lg, Indiana	12	9	33
N. J. Daniels, c, Michigan	13	7	31
R. R. McCarnes, c, N'western	11	6	28
C. K. Bennett, lf, Illinois	8	12	28
C. L. Stewart, lf, Purdue	9	5	23
J. T. Zeller, c, Indiana	7	9	23
D. A. Nelson, lg, Wisconsin	9	5	23
M. H. Steen, rf, Wisconsin	6	11	23
R. H. Colburn, lf, Ohio State	9	4	22
J. R. Hoffer, rg, Ohio State	10	1	21

WELLS AND BYRD SATISFIED

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 20 (AP)—Edwin Wells, New York Yankee left-hander, and Sam Byrd, outfielder, who are wintering here, have received their 1932 contracts, and both say the terms are satisfactory. Byrd declared his contract has been signed and returned. Wells said he would sign within a week or two. Neither would disclose what salary was stipulated. Ben Chapman, Yankee outfielder and champion base stealer of the major leagues last year, said he has returned unsigned his contract calling for the same salary received last year. He expressed confidence, however, the differences would be adjusted by the Yankee management.

CAMPBELL MAY TRY AGAIN

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British sportsman and holder of the world's automobile speed record is to return to the beach sands here for an attempt to better his mark of 248.713 miles per hour, Authorities here expect him in February, but the four-mile-a-minute man said at his English country home last night he had not made any definite plans for the race although he had accepted the city's invitation to come here. Campbell will attempt the new record in his 1450 horsepower Bluebird automobile which he drove four miles a minute last Feb. 5. He said then he believed he could drive it 275 miles an hour.

YANKEES PURCHASE JESSE HILL

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Jesse Hill, hard-hitting outfielder and former football and track star of the University of Southern California, has been purchased from the Hollywood club of the Pacific Coast Baseball League for cash and players, the new York Yankees announced yesterday. Hill has been with Hollywood since his graduation from U. S. C. in 1930, batting .336 in 1930 and .320 last year. He throws and bats right-handed.

Yale Club Moves Into Second Place

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS B TEAM STANDING.
NEW YORK GROUP

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P.C.
Princeton Club	5	0	30	8	1.000
Yale Club	5	1	23	7	.833
Harvard Club	4	1	22	3	.800
Heights Casino	4	2	17	13	.667
Nassau Country C.	3	3	13	17	.500
Union League Club	2	4	9	21	.333
Rockaway H. C.	1	4	7	18	.200
University Club	1	5	11	19	.167
Racquet & T. C.	1	0	6	27	.143

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—Yale Club took undisputed possession of second place in the New York group of the Metropolitan Class B squash racquets team championship yesterday, when it defeated the five of the University Club on the Yale Club courts, 5 to 0. Harvard Club, which had been tied with it, was not scheduled.

In the other match played, Rockaway Hunting Club scored a 3-to-2 victory over Racquet & Tennis Club, on the Racquet Club courts. This lifted the winners out of the foot of the standing, and was the first victory for Rockaway. The other match scheduled, between Union League Club and Nassau Country Club, was postponed until tomorrow.

YALE CLUB 5, UNIVERSITY CLUB 0

John Holbrook, Yale, defeated F. T. B. Plimpton, University, 12—17, 9—15, 14—17, 15—6, 15—7.

P. W. Bunnell, Yale, defeated J. L. Harrison, University, 15—13, 15—12, 15—11.

W. D. Hammond Jr., Yale, defeated Hoffman Morrison, University, 15—11, 12—15, 15—13, 15—11, 15—13.

R. M. Simonds, Yale, defeated G. M. Schurman, University, 15—10, 13—15, 15—12, 15—4.

David Gregg, Yale, defeated T. B. Scott, University, 15—13, 15—12, 15—8, 17—15.

ROCKAWAY HUNTING CLUB 3, RACQUET & TENNIS CLUB 2

J. Howes Burton, Rockaway, defeated C. C. Nast, Racquet, 13—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—13, 15—10.

C. A. Clark, Racquet, defeated C. H. Gruner Jr., Rockaway, 15—17, 15—9, 15—9.

W. B. Ward, Rockaway, defeated W. D. Lyon, Racquet, 15—12, 15—10, 15—7.

W. A. Prime, Rockaway, defeated C. W. Bowring Jr., Racquet, 15—12, 8—15, 15—11, 15—10.

Dean Mathey, Racquet, defeated P. R. Gammon, Rockaway, 13—15, 15—11, 15—10, 16—18, 15—11.

TORONTO, McGILL SIXES IN 2-ALL TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 20—Toronto and McGill staged a 2-all tie here last night in the first game of a home-and-home series, total goals to count, for the Canadian intercollegiate hockey championship. The visitors twice had to come from behind.

The locals had a slight margin on the play throughout, but the visitors were close checkers all the way. McGill showed better combination on the attack and gave Funston a busy time in the Toronto goal, but a majority of the shots were from outside the sturdy Toronto defense. The game was somewhat slow until toward the end of the third period, when three goals were scored in little more than a minute.

Farmer scored on a lone rush near the end of the second period and it was not until seven minutes from the end of the game that Smillie tied the score on an individual rush. Then Ward scored on Farmer's pass 20 seconds later, and only a minute afterward Stewart worked through for the final goal of the game.

Farmer, McGill and Farquharson were the best for McGill, while Stewart, Brant and Hendry showed up best for Toronto, although Smillie was prominent at all times.

TORONTO	McGILL
Hendry, Murray, lw	rw, Robertson, Ward
Stewart, Brant, c	c, McGill, Griffith
Bennett, Cunningham, rw	
	lw, Farmer, Johnston
Smillie, ld	rd, Farquharson
Dewar, Lenahan, rd	ld, McGillivray, Painter
Funston, g	g, Powers

Score—Toronto 2, McGill 2. Goals—Smillie and Stewart for Toronto; Farmer and Ward for McGill. Assist—Farmer for McGill. Referees—Walter Sma

TIME DECLARED RIPE FOR WORLD PEACE FORCE

Dr. van der Leeuw Says Disarmament Depends on Establishment

Disarmament depends on establishment of an international police force, according to Dr. J. J. van der Leeuw, author and lecturer from Leyden, Holland, who is one of the participants in the Foreign Affairs School, to open Jan. 26, at Radcliffe College. Demands that national security be guaranteed make a world police force essential, he believes.

Dr. van der Leeuw regards the present as the strategic moment to advocate the police scheme. Germany and its allies are theoretically disarmed, according to Dr. van der Leeuw. France he regards as taking a stand that leads directly to the establishment of a police force as a condition of disarmament.

Dr. van der Leeuw denounced allusions to a police force as "fighting war with war."

"Do we say our municipal police fight crime with crime? Such characterizations of international force equivocate by refusing to distinguish between power enforcing right and power enforcing competitive national policies. Let those who place their faith in moral suasion alone utilize it as a substitute for city police."

Partial limitation of armaments was termed a paradox. Because war is reduced to a lower plane than formerly does not mean that war is therewith outlawed, he declared. However, complete disarmament and the establishment of an international police force would prove the nations' sincerity and empower peace as could nothing else, he said.

Technically initiation of a police force would be simple, he continued. Quotas from each signatory nation could be established in 10 or 12 stations throughout the world, he explained, or 1000 airplanes could police the world.

Though every orderly community in the world illustrates the soundness of the scheme, many objections arise to it, he said.

"At the root of the opposition is the disinclination to sacrifice any national sovereignty," he continued. "Embroilment in foreign affairs is feared but, if order were kept by an international police force, danger of entanglements would be reduced to a minimum."

Nations, he explained, would not be called upon to sink their resources, their men and, perhaps, their existence in periodic wars; their police quotas would do the job. "We are not involved in crime because police cope with crime," he said.

Futility of pacts and accords is becoming increasingly apparent, he contends. There are many nations still to seek their place in the sun in keeping with the old aggressive traditions—will they be fronted by the world with only moral suasion? he asked. The economic boycott was called too slow, and provides by its commercial threat an incentive to speedy war.

He pictured America in a position to consummate the project. Never was a nation in such a position to project a program to rehabilitate the world politically and economically as is the United States, he said.

Because mercantile philosophy stands often against world coöperation, he advocated a readjustment of economic concepts. Instead of nations producing for profit, let them produce for sustenance, he urged.

"Today nations are ambitious for profits," he said. "If they directed their acquisitiveness toward more stable values, the abuses that arise from the present economic system would be resolved."

The world need not wait for these concepts to be realized before donning the garb of order, he declared. In a world protected from the lawlessness of war, all social and political and economic problems will yield to education and religion, he asserted.

Advocate of Peace And World Police Force

DR. J. J. VAN DER LEEUW
Dutch Author and Philosopher in United States on Lecture Tour.

MORTON TAKES OATH AS APPEALS JUSTICE

Judge James M. Morton Jr., who for 20 years has been a member of the United States District Court, yesterday took the oath of office in the United States Court of Appeals to which he was recently appointed by President Hoover. The ceremony took place in the provisional court quarters in the Young's Hotel building.

The meeting was opened by Justice George H. Bingham of New Hampshire, after which the clerk of the court read the commission. Judge Morton then took his oath and the court adjourned to the third floor of the building. Judge Morton succeeds Judge George W. Anderson, who was retired several weeks ago.

News of FREEMASONRY

AGAIN the "Old Tiler" has talked. Brethren throughout the United States already are familiar with the kindly philosophy dispensed through this character by Brother Carl H. Claudy. Now he presents a volume which answers many a question perplexing the newly made Mason and even to veterans of the craft sometimes difficult to explain. Why do the stairs wind? How long is a cable tow? What are landmarks? Who were "Antients" and "Moderns"? These are but samples of the points which call for interpretation if members are to conceive the inner meanings of Masonry's symbols and allegories. And, best of all, the seeker for light need not be a profound scholar or wade laboriously through heavy volumes to find a working knowledge of the craft's history and jurisprudence. The human touch which has made Brother Claudy's short stories so popular is evidenced in this "Introduction to Freemasonry" as the new book is called. For use of lodges of instruction, a three-volume edition is available, one little book to be presented after each degree. Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and New Jersey have officially adopted it for this purpose. The single volume edition deserves a place on the desk of every Mason. Either style is available through the Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Company of New York.

Officers for 1932 of Golden West Commandery, K. T., of Los Angeles, had the distinction of being installed by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Col. Perry W. Weidner, assisted by Rt. Eminent Aubrey R. Parks, Grand Commander of California. The new commander, Eminent George W. Marshall, was also honored by the presence in uniform of a delegation from Roosevelt Camp, No. 9, Spanish War Veterans, of which he is a member.

Discussing oddities, the Masonic Digest of Los Angeles records that the "biggest" Mason is Brother John Aasen of Highland Park Lodge, No. 382, of that city. He stands eight feet six inches and weighs something above 500 pounds.

Opinions seem to vary as to the extent to which Freemasonry is a "secret" society. Sincere and well-meaning brothers have been heard to protest the amount of material put into print regarding the craft. Yet "he who runs may read," writes Dr. Charles H. Mera, editor of the Sandusky Masonic Bulletin. He continues: "Men outside the fraternity judge of its character by the character of the men who compose it. These men do not read Masonic books, they read us, and Masonry rises or falls in their estimation according as they estimate the lives of those who compose it. They judge the tree by its fruits. They learn to know it by the living example of those who are connected with it. It should not be necessary to warn us of the need of thrusting these high principles into our daily lives and work."

That old metaphor of "hands across the sea" was exemplified at the January communication of Fourth Estate Lodge of Boston. In recognition of his services to the cause of Masonic Education, Lodge Olaf Kyrre to the Golden Chain, of Oslo, Norway, had sent to Wor. J. Hugo Tatsch a certificate of honorary membership and lodge jewel. These were formally presented to him by Rt. Wor. Charles C. Balcom, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and a Past Master of Fourth Estate Lodge. Brother Tatsch is a Past Master of Oriental Lodge, No. 74, of Spokane, former Orator, Grand Lodge of Washington, member of several European research lodges, American secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076 of London and author of notable Masonic books. He is also a member of the National Sojourners, holding the rank of Major.

Masonic service bureaus are making a point of practicing the "second tenet" during the present time of stress. The call for the annual meeting of the Chicago Masonic employment bureau carried the information that 204 applicants were placed during December, making a total of 1961 for the year. In Seattle as in other places, applications ran far ahead of jobs. December placements were 65, divided as follows: 31 for Seattle lodge members; nine outside Washington; two Alaska; 16 other states; four foreign; three Eastern Star.

Wayfarer Lodge of Seattle was honored at its first charter meeting by the presentation of 250 copies of a song by its author, Brother Albert A. Riggs, 33°. The title is the same as the name of the lodge, the verses are three—one for each degree, and the lines number 24, "emblematical of the 24 hours of the day." Though especially fitting for this lodge it may be adapted for any other by substituting the word Masonry for Wayfarer.

Public school teachers are exhorted to inspire their pupils "to lofty endeavor, not selfishly but for the betterment of the country" by Brother Arthur M. Hyde, 33°, K. C. C. H., United States Secretary of Agriculture. He lays stress on the dictum that "license is not liberty. There must be restraint as well as freedom. There must be duty as well as opportunity. . . . There is, there can be, no such thing as liberty except under the well-ordered rule of law. . . . Government does and in the long run always will, represent the average will of the people. . . . The law will be enforced when, and not until a majority of the people obey the laws themselves and demand its enforcement upon others."

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WORLD TRADE SLUMP LAID TO BARRIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

other members were Mr. J. Russell Smith, Mr. Edwin S. Smith and Mr. George Soule.

The report is presented in eight subdivisions—a summary of the situation, the development of the idea of planning, difficulties to be overcome, objectives of national planning, organization, the basic factual survey, a review of policies, and an estimate of what might be done from a practical point of view.

Increase Distribution

In planning, it is declared, the ultimate objective should be to increase the total productivity of the nation and seek a distribution of the product so that more people may enjoy to a fuller extent the benefits which modern technology might bring to the masses, if the economic fabric were better adjusted. Corollary to this basic objective would be increasing the income going to the majority in the lower income ranges and especially raising the lowest wage rates, which, it is held, are inadequate to sustain a demand for the requisites of comfortable and healthful existence.

Still other objectives are the maintenance of a balance between savings and the expenditure of capital funds for plant, equipment and materials and bringing about conditions conducive to a fairly steady flow of both; regularization of capital expenditures and of the flow of raw materials, intermediate products and finished goods through the various stages of production and distribution; stabilization of price levels so far as practicable, but not a price system pegged at certain points only, and a systematic canvassing of the possibilities of latent, as well as actual, demand.

Under the division on organization it is proposed that an act of Congress set up a board of seven or nine members, "who should be men of the highest caliber acting in the interest of the whole country and not representing any particular economic interests."

Body of Experts

This national body of experts would investigate and make suggestions for the correlation of industrial activities, rather than have administrative duties and authority. It would be appointed by the President of the United States from nominations submitted by various technical societies and organizations.

In addition to making surveys and originating plans, the central board would organize councils within the various branches of industry, including finance, which would perform similar functions within their own groups. The central board also would propose legislation and at all stages keep in touch with and direct the work of the subsidiary councils.

One of the most important aspects of the regularization of industry is the flow of new capital into productive plant, the committee said, and hence limitation of output should be controlled chiefly through this channel.

Rise in Empire Trade Expected From Parley; Bennett Bars Hoarding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 20—With all parts of the British Empire represented at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa in July, policies should be devised that will correct recent conditions, Mr. R. B. Bennett, Premier, stated in an address here.

Stressing the rigidity of the Government's supervision of insurance companies and the firmness with which the banking system has survived the stress of recession, Mr. Bennett warned against the hoarding of money.

The banks, custodians of $1,500,000,000 of the savings of Canadians, are loaning with care and discretion, he felt, and have discharged their trust well. He contrasted the clean sheet of the Canadian banking system with the 4000 bank failures experienced in the United States.

As proof of the practical value of his tariff measure, the Premier stated that in the first nine months of Canada's fiscal year commencing April, 1930, Canada bought $73,755,000 more than it sold, while in the corresponding period of 1931 it sold, $10,000,000 more goods than it bought.

More than 100 industries were established in Canada during the same period, he added. Dealing with unemployment relief, Mr. Bennett said that $30,000,000 had been expended, "which has been of incalculable value, and has resulted in great benefits to the provinces and the municipalities, and is making a substantial contribution to the relief of unemployment."

Referring to criticisms of Mr. W. L. MacKenzie King, Liberal Party leader, directed against the "star chamber methods" of the railway commission, Mr. Bennett pointed out that details of the inner working of the Canadian National Railway had been denied to parliamentary questioners by the King Government to prevent competitive information from falling into the hands of other railroads. The closed sessions of the commission had a similar purpose, to prevent private data of either railway system in Canada being improperly "thrown to the world at large," he explained.

"One of our greatest assets and most important factors is and will be the background of Canadians, a background of successfully meeting obstacles and difficulties, of pioneers finding their homes in the wilderness, of men and women loving their homes and their God," Mr. Bennett concluded. "These people, I say, will give no ill account of themselves in the days to come."

Tariff Board to Scan Fall in Money Values In Relation to Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A general tariff commission investigation of the effect on trade of the depreciation in value of various foreign currencies has been asked by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, and passed by the Senate.

The resolution calls for a study of the effect of such depreciation on the whole scope of international trade as developed by the departure of some or 20 nations from the gold standard since the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930 was passed.

The resolution follows a more specific bill introduced by Senator Charles L. McNary (R.) of Oregon, asking an investigation of the effect of currency depreciation on trade in wood pulp and wood-pulp products.

Mr. Reed argues that with the departure from the gold standard, the pound sterling, which was worth formerly $4.86 in gold, is now worth approximately 20 per cent less; so that British manufacturers who continue to pay wages in pounds are given an advantage over American producers in lower costs.

In the discussion of the Reed proposal, Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah raised the question of the Tariff Commission's competency to deal with the matter. Mr. Reed explained that he did not ask for a statement on the cause of the depreciation, which would be a matter for bankers; but merely for the effect of such depreciation on the movement of goods.

"This investigation, if properly followed up," Mr. Reed added later to interviewers, "will show the need, at least temporarily, of an increase in rates."

No Compromise On Dry Law, League Says

(Continued from Page 1)

conclude with an expression of confidence in President Hoover.

At the last open session of the convention last evening prominent drys attacked the sincerity of the wet positions in the present campaign. The speakers included Senator Smith W. Brookhart (R.) of Iowa; Senator Morris Sheppard (D.) of Texas; Mr. William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League and Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of Chicago.

Usual Reaction

Senator Brookhart saw in the present wet campaign the usual reaction to any reform movement. He did not consider it serious enough to occasion any alarm.

"It has taken 12 years," he said, "to produce anything like a national agitation against it, and this agitation is confined largely to the great cities of the country, and because of the stabilizing power of the Constitution it has made no substantial progress."

He said there are two sources of danger to prohibition, however. The first, he said, is "big millionaires" who would like to transfer the increased taxation due to the depression to the backs of the laboring people by a tax on legalized beer. A second and more dangerous group he considered to be "the official element that disregards its oath of office."

Senator Sheppard also assured the convention that in spite of the energetic campaign being conducted by wets there is no serious danger of prohibition being removed from the Constitution.

"Perhaps the most astounding fact," he said, "is that men of wealth are found each year, or every few years, willing to sink hundreds of thousands of dollars in the pursuit of such phantoms as repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The so-called arguments the wets advance in opposition to prohibition are almost as fantastic as the prospect of its overthrow."

Mr. Johnson reviewed conditions in France, Germany and England in all of which countries he said arrests for drunkenness are now from three to ten times what they are in New York, "the wickedest old dump in America." He expressed great surprise that any considerable number of persons in this country should now urge laying aside of our prohibition system which has worked so well and adopting in its place "some of these policies that, after a thousand years of effort, produce such results."

Mrs. Tilton attacked the argument of wets that dry members of Congress should assist in securing a resubmission of prohibition to the electorate on the ground it would get it out of politics.

"No congressman," she declared, "should vote for a repeal amendment until there is attached to it a carefully worked out substitute reasonably certain to secure a greater temperance than the greater temperance already secured by prohibition. No such substitute has yet been brought forward."

She said the prohibition question can never be got out of politics by evasions. In the North, she said, the cry for repeal planks comes from big interests and warned the South that going wet would deprive them of the control of Congress they now have.

Key to Situation

"The South," she concluded, "is the key to the whole situation. If it gives in, throws away principle for patronage, we shall have to go all over this fight again."

Mrs. Nicholson urged a courageous fight against the wet drive, backed by a firm resolve to permit no resubmission of the question "until the wets give us a better plan." "For all resubmissions could do," she held, "would be to delay much needed enforcement and make for lawlessness. "The time has come in America for Democracy to choose between America and the Constitution on the one side, and of nullification and the wets on the other. Let us give prohibition a chance—the wets have had their day and failed," she concluded.

BOARD TO GIVE UP ARMY BASE DOCKS

The army base terminal at South Boston, which has been in the hands of the United States Shipping Board since last February, is expected to be turned over to private management within a short time. Maritime interests here have urged private operation, pointing to the success of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, Incorporated, in using the army base as a business builder for the port for the five years it held the lease.

The army base is considered in maritime circles as a potential business developer. Complaint has been made to Washington that the Merchant Fleet Corporation, subsidiary of the shipping board, is unable to solicit business that private interests would seek for the port of Boston.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

CANADA
ONTARIO

Port Arthur: Prince Arthur Hotel, Tea Room, 4:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES
CONNECTICUT

New Haven (Society of Yale University): Lampson Lyceum, Elm and High Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Norwalk: First Methodist Episcopal Church, West Avenue, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28.

GEORGIA

Savannah: Church Edifice, Thirty-first and Whitaker Streets, 4 p. m., Jan. 24.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown: Hotel Alexander Ballroom, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

MASSACHUSETTS

Northampton (Society of Smith College): High School Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 29.

NEW JERSEY

Collingswood: Collingswood Theater, Lees and Haddon Avenues, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Hoboken: Church Edifice, 829-831 Bloomfield Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Long Branch: Long Branch High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 24.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 28.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Huntington: Odd Fellows Hall, Wall Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 24.

Lynbrook: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 26.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, at Grand Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 29.

Pelham: The Manor Club, Esplanade, Pelham Manor, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Garrick Theater, Chestnut Street, east of Broad Street, noon, Jan. 29.

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville: Paramount Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 24.

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC: Talk, Frances Bowdon.
5:15 Skippy, children's program.
5:30 Noble's Round Table.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Mischa Tulin, Theremin soloist.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy; orchestra.
7:45 Miss Willie Morris, soprano.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Sousa's Band; quartet.
9:00 NBC, "Old Counsellor"; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys, Rice, soprano; Douglas Stanbury, baritone.
10:00 NBC, Interview, Dr. Harlow Shapley; orchestra; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Junior Chamber of Commerce; talk, Silas H. Strawn.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:10 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:15 NBC, Talk, Marley Sherris.
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Chickering Hour; announcement of prize-winner.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders.
7:30 Success Interview.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley.
8:00 Westinghouse Watchman.
8:15 NBC, Meld-Clarions: organ; brass; voices.
8:30 Gingers Boys: male duo.
8:45 Valvolineers.
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Comedy and vocal trio.
10:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
10:15 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, "Hollywood Nights."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:25 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Cameo"; tenor; orchestra.
5:30 "Campus Capers."
5:45 The Troubadours.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Show World"; orchestra; soloists.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
6:45 "The Music Counter"; soloists; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, The Bath Club; interview; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
8:45 Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organ; quartet.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Primi's "Land o' Flowers."
10:15 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
10:30 Le Paradis Dance Band.
11:00 Organ recital.
11:15 Weather; talk; news; time.
11:30 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Art Krueger's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Claude Hopkins Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:15 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o' Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, Uncle Ollie and His Gang.
5:30 CBS, "Salty Sam, the Sailor."
5:45 Organ Tones, Francis J. Cronin.
6:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
6:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Sundown Melodies: soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 The New England Council presents Col. William A. Barron.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 "A Domestic Skit."
9:45 Organ Recital; soloist.
10:00 CBS, Quartet; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; mixed quartet.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "The Street Singer."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Tosca Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Betty Brooks, popular songs.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear," soloist.
5:30 Silvertones, vocal.
5:45 Victoria Samulian, soprano.
6:00 Entertaining Singers; recording.
6:15 Winter sports review.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cherrie.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Wilson Kitchen Program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:00 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, Round Circle.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space two lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

POSTAGE STAMPS

TANNOU TOUVA—Entire unused or used postage stamps 20 year accurate price guide, $25 value, 12 Cents, plus Premium Collection.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

START IN BUSINESS—We supply high grade specialties at absolutely lowest prices. Write for free catalog. LEWIS HOMES, 27 Sq. 26th Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A firm manufacturing financial independence is offering to the right woman a permanent connection. DEPT. 1, Westport, Conn.

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ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER—AGE 28; 12 years' thorough experience in manufacturing, jobbing and distributing; knows cost accounting, credits, collections, office management; desires position anywhere. Box Z-1, 1441 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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AGENTS WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES to sell SPECIALTY CORSETS in Massachusetts or Boston. Phone or write M. E. PATTERSON, 6 Merion St., Concord, N. H.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished attractive, sunny 3-room, housekeeping apartment for rent to one or 2 adults. Inquire 205 S Longwood Drive, Apt. 1.

W. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three rooms, bath, including linens; electric refrigeration, radio. Tel. Schuyler 4-5945 mornings.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., 56 So. 6th St.—Five rooms, remodeled colonial house. Fireplaces; excellent residential location; garage.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 95th—Light 1-room apartment, kitchenette, dressing room, tiled bath, separate shower; reasonable. Hi. 9-3481.

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1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings having all modern improvements with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 2 Concord Ave.—Attractive 3-room apartment, fireplace, elevator; garage convenient; reasonable rent. Uni. 2303.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Sunny 6-room apartment, steam heat, recently renovated; reasonable rent; garage; near Rapid Transit. Columbia 8071.

ORANGE, N. J., 394 White St., near High. One Block from Main—6 rooms, all improvements, electrical refrigeration, $80. Or. 3-3142.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 404 W. Chesten Ave.—Two modern apartments: ladies; 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; 1 room, bath; Chelten Ave. Sta.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 267 West 86th St.—Will share with man attractive 3-room apartment, nicely furnished, exceptionally light, high-class building; daily service, kitchen, piano, radio. Sus. 7-6625 (12 B. W).

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OLIVER HEALEY—Expert service; reasonable terms. 234 So. 11th St., between Central and So. Orange Aves., Market 3-4388, Newark, N. J.

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UNIQUE BEAUTY SHOPPE, 756 Dudley St., Upham's Corner, Dorchester, Mass.—Marcelling, finger waving, shampooing, 40 cents; beauty culture. Columbia 6800.

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FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes work by week or day. Write BELLA NEWSOM, 1638 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Bensonhurst 6-3072.

FRENCH dressmaker, dresses, coats, alterations, by day at home; also French lessons. MME. DUBOIS, 41 Bickerstaff St., Boston. Tel. Com. 4939.

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UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC SERVICE
Electrical contractors for power and lighting; Neon sign service a specialty. 169 Mass. Ave., Boston. KENmore 1670.

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Telephone Market 3-4115

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FOR SALE—Two seats for the last 10 Friday afternoon Symphony concerts; center of floor; price $40. Apply at Hotel Vendome office, Boston.

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FOR SALE—Unusual new and used furniture every room. Simmons Beautyrest mattresses; studio, club, very cheap; open evenings; free delivery. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS, 912 Columbus Ave., N. Y. (104th-105th), 9th-9th Ave. L to door. Academy 2-9000.

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FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices; expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 168 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2734.

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YOUNG woman living alone in village wants Christian, middle-aged lady for company and light housekeeping; references. Reply by letter to MISS ETHEL I. INGALLS, South Hartford, N. Y.

HOMES TO SHARE

HOME to share with a couple; near stations, 19 Greendale Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 3043-W.

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COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care, convenient to Camden or Philadelphia. Ph., N. J., State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgwell 502.

12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—WEEI Organist.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tatler.
2:00 p. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI, Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Woman's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver-Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, The Lady Next Door.
4:45 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.

WBZ

7:44 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—Ronnie and Van.
12:15 p. m. NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Matinee Dance.
1:45 p. m.—Studio Period.
3:00 p. m.—University Extension music appreciation talk.
3:30 p. m.—Frascatti Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Concert Program.
4:15 p. m.—Studio Reports.
4:45 p. m.—"Twilight Melodies."

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
3:15 p. m.—CBS Ann Leaf at the organ.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—American Chemical Society Lecture.
3:15 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Army Band.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, "Behind the scenes in the Yankee Network." Presented by Linus Travers.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—News.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, La Forge Berumen Musicale.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—Malinde String Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Organ and music.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, BEACON HILL—Convenient to Boston, Cambridge and Brookline cars; will share home with refined lady. Lafayette 3466.

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INTERIOR DECORATOR
11 Newbury Street, Boston Ken. 6979

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EST. 1885
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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's furnished office afternoons or evenings. 33 West 42d St. Le. 5-8187, Suite 1608.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, Beacon Hill on Charles, 142 Beacon St.—2 and 3-room suites, single and double rooms with private baths; reservations for permanent guests; tourists accommodated. Comm. 7773.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1639 Beacon St.—Large front room with board in beautiful guest house; 6 private atmospheres among very fine people; also suite of 3 unfurnished rooms on first floor; references. Asp. 6181.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Sunny, attractive single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; in my own apartment. 2 Westland Ave., suite 42. Ken. 6849. Also other attractive rooms. THE HOME BUREAU.

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BOSTON, Suite 5, 48 Clearway Street—Room with kitchen privileges. $7. Call evenings.

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NEW YORK CITY, 240 Manhattan Ave.—Sitting room facing park, bedroom adjoining, $10; second room, $8. Telephone Monument 2-3600. ROBINSON.

NEW YORK CITY (Washington Square), 178 Macdougal—Large sunny room, partially furnished, maid service; women only. Stuy. 9-7140.

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SEVERAL years' experience selling architects' and contractors' building materials, Boston and vicinity. V-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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EXECUTIVE secretary, pleasing personality, college and university experience, seeking change; will accept $3000 with opportunity to advance. Write Box L-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Secretary-stenographer; 10

NEW JERSEY

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200 MAIN STREET

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58 Glenridge Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.

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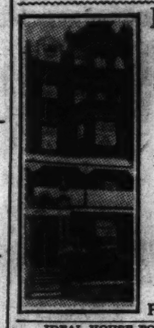
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Large White Petunia
(Petunia axillaris)

Where: Indigenous to South America, cultivated all over the world.

Distinguishing features: Tall and usually erect, from one to two feet in height; leaves large and rather thick, oval-oblong, the upper ones stemless, or nearly so; flowers a dull white normally five-lobed and funnel form, the long tube straight or nearly so; seeds many and small.

The large white petunia is a common potted plant belonging to the nightshade family *(Solanaceæ)*. There are about 16 recognized species, chiefly South American in origin, coming from Argentina and southern Brazil. There are various other cultivated members of this family, such as the tomato, potato and eggplant, all of which frequently escape from cultivation but seldom persist.

Petunias are annuals but may be kept over winter in a warm dry place till early spring. If the plants are then removed to a moist heat for a few days and the tender shoots then placed in pots of sandy soil they will quickly root and may be hardened off and repotted, thus giving the gardener from four to ten new plants where he had only one to start.

In order that one may have bushy plants the tops should be cut occasionally. Petunias produce seeds in great abundance, but as they do not reproduce themselves exactly, particular varieties are best propagated from cuttings.

To raise from seeds, sow in light, sandy soil during the early spring, covering very lightly. Pick out the young plants and pot them as soon as they are large enough to handle.

All the varieties of large-flowered petunias make admirable pot specimens, especially the large forms and double flowered varieties.

A Quotation for Today

THOSE who bring sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. BARRIE.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Sacrosanct, prodigal (Mrs. D. M. C.)—The first (note the o instead of a after the r) means "sacred, inviolable," being derived from the Latin *sacer*, "holy." It is pronounced *sak'-ro-sangkt;* each *a* as in *sat*, *o* as in *obey*.

The second is derived from the Latin *pro*, "forth," and *agere*, "to drive," the combined form, *prodigere*, meaning "to squander, to waste, to drive forth or away (as of substance)." As an adjective, "prodigal" means "given to wasteful expenditure"; as a noun, it designates "one who spends prodigally." The word is pronounced *prod'-i-gal;* *o* as in *odd*, *i* as in *it*, *a* clipped as in *account*.

Discourse (D. W.)—Both as noun and verb, this word is accented on the second syllable, *dis-korse'*; *i* as in *it*, *o* as in *orb*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Equal Frankness

First Tramp (pompously): "My wealth was once countless."

Second Tramp: "I never had anything, either."

On Cold Mornings

It was a cold morning, and Jones was cranking away at his car.

Just then a neighbor drove by and shouted: "That's how I got my start!"

That's So, Too

"If you think your steak is tough, think how tough it would be if you had no steak," says a sign in an Arizona lunch-room.

Follows the Hens

"About what time does the sun set in winter?" queried the teacher of the class.

The smallest boy answered, "When our hens go to roost."—*Capper's.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'He Deserves to Prosper'

EARLY last summer a music teacher, already handicapped by an infirmity of long standing, was further incapacitated in an automobile mishap. The future looked dark, for he would have to give up a large music class assiduously established.

But this teacher had a valuable possession—a real friend. This friend, a young man who was also a music teacher, went to all the students of the incapacitated teacher and asked them if they would be willing to study with him for the time being, and continue paying their old teacher. Would they? Indeed, they would!

The summer was long and hot. But the friend with two music classes was too busy to notice the heat.

One thing he did notice: on the books of the teacher were a number of past-due accounts. It was easy for him to speak to these students and suggest payment. They, too, wanted to help and during the summer many old accounts were paid.

By the time the teacher was able to resume his teaching many new avenues for the talent of his friend had opened up, for good news has a way all its own of traveling.

The Children's Corner

If Not for Snow, for Something Else

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, squirrel extraordinary of Boston Common and the world at large, stopped his brisk walking and looked at three younger squirrels squatting on the top of the toboggan. "Why should they squat?" he murmured to himself. "And, when squatting, why should they squat so dejectedly?" The old squirrel hurrumphed twice, wung his cane the same number of times and, with determination in his jaw and a twinkle in his eyes, strode over to the three young squirrels.

"Why squat, my young friends?" said Scroggins, twirling his cane.

They jumped up and stood politely before Scroggins.

"Oh, Mr. Scroggins," said the tallest, "this is a toboggan slide. But there isn't any snow."

"So what can we do," said the next tallest, "except squat?"

"There's no fun to be had," said the third tallest. "Here we are all ready to go down the toboggan slide. But there's no snow."

The other two echoed, "No snow! No snow!" And the three young squirrels stood with tails limp and heads hanging, a picture of dejection if there ever was one.

The old squirrel threw his head back. "No snow!" he said, "Who cares!" And in a great rush he dashed down the toboggan slide. The slide is high in the air at one end and slopes to the ground, and when you start running you can make your feet do about as you'd like. But when you get in the middle of the slide, the slope begins to urge your feet to go faster and then as you go faster and get further down the slide the slope there whispers to your feet to go even faster still. In one way you run, but from another point of view, the slope run for you. It's a most interesting experience for any pair of legs.

Scroggins Traveled Down the Slide at a Rapid Rate.

Scroggins's legs winged so rapidly that it was difficult at times to tell whether he had two legs, three, five or 10 When he reached the bottom he was traveling so rapidly that he just had to keep on going, out over the ground.

"Just like a toboggan," said the tallest of the three young squirrels who had watched with delight.

The tallest squirrel ran down the slide. Then the second tallest. Then the third tallest, They ran down two by two and three by three, and then someone suggested tumbling down and they did that. They screamed with delight.

"Ho! such fun!" they called. They seemed to forget entirely about there being no snow.

Scroggins watched them with delight. He chuckled and swung his cane.

"If not for snow, it's for something else," he said, and the three young squirrels whooped and ran down for the thirtieth time.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Split Syllables Puzzle:
Basket, ruler, hammer, island, saucer, cornet, sparrow, pencil, puzzle, lantern.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER

Iowa

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The eagle should be brown and white, the letters I O W A should be red, and the letters of the motto should be blue. The ground and the ribbon should be white, and the border and staff gold or dull yellow.

Iowa was named for a Sioux Indian tribe, the "Ioways," the "Aiaoues" or the "Aiaouas." Their name meant "Sleepy Ones." They sometimes also called themselves, "Pahoja" or "Gray Snow." On the flag is seen the motto of the state—"Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain." The "Hawkeye State" is a nickname for Iowa. It is thought this came from a famous newspaper editor of early days who had such a keen eye for news that he was called "Old Hawkeye." The Iowans chose the wild rose as their state flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the twenty-ninth star in the American flag stands for Iowa.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Tunk and Tollywamp

STEADY TUNK
HOW DO YOU FEEL, TUNK?
FINE
WE MUST GO, KOKO YOUVE HELPED US WONDERFULLY
TO FIND THE LAND OF WAKENPLAY YOU GO STRAIGHT THROUGH THOSE DEEP WOODS—GOOD BYE AND GOOD SPEED

Koko, the mud turtle, is ferrying Tunk, the elephant, on his back across the river, with Tollywamp the frog, leading the way. Tunk falls off Koko's back and is carried down by the swift current. Before Koko can overtake Tollywamp to tell him of Tunk's mishap, the elephant disappears around a bend in the river. Tollywamp and Koko start down the river bank when they are stopped by Mr. Skunk. When they tell him their story, he lets them pass and they hurry on. Soon they hear Tunk's voice and they find him clinging to the root of an old tree on the bank of the river. Tollywamp seizes one of his ears and Koko gently takes hold of his trunk.

(To Be Continued Next Saturday)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Let America Speak Out on Arms

PUBLISHED summaries of the program outlined by Washington officials for the guidance of the American delegates to the Disarmament Conference on the eve of their embarkation for Geneva have a less positive tone than might be wished. They envisage no rôle of active leadership for the United States delegation, and talk merely of a treaty of limitation, with hopes of more definite progress at a later conference.

This effect is somewhat counterbalanced by the fact that, due to Mr. Dawes's appointment as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Secretary Stimson will take his place as head of the delegation. Mr. Stimson is known as one of the most forthright advocates of disarmament.

For months the statesmen have been in a pessimistic mood. They have taken on some of the bankers' gloom. And of course it is plain that the economic relations of the nations are none too happy. Yet there are no real war clouds on the horizon. There are political questions which demand adjustment. But there is better machinery than ever before for making those adjustments by peaceful means.

Above all, there is today such a purpose as probably the world has never known to avoid another war. Also, it is very plain that the achievement of some definite headway in disarmament would give both a financial and a mental impetus to economic recovery.

In some quarters there is the plea that other questions must be settled first. But will there not always be other questions? Were the conference to be postponed until 1950, would it sit down with the assurance that all international problems had been settled?

There is, more specifically, the argument that the debts must be untangled before disarmament can be effectively broached. But is that really so? Would a complete wiping out of the debt question make the governments more willing to disarm? Indeed, is not the very fact of these debts, resulting from the use of armaments, a powerful lever for disarmament?

In this connection it is indicated that the American delegation will make no effort to hold possible refusal of debt revision as a club over the heads of European creditors to impel them to reduce armaments. This is proper, of course. Few nations would be willing to say that their "defensive needs" are lessened by the heaviness of their debts.

And there is much doubt whether a reduction in arms would proportionately facilitate the payment of debts. Not so much lack of wealth but lack of means for transferring it to creditors, is the great difficulty of the debtor nations. Recently, Mr. Frank H. Simonds went so far as to say that "debts have nothing to do with disarmament."

That is something of an overstatement. At least, the money spent on arms could be turned to more productive uses. Nor do tariffs present the complete barrier to transfers which those who picture them as forming a solid wall would assume. And, of course, the fact remains that a large body of American opinion feels that to remit debts is to encourage armaments. That belief, whether well founded or not, is a very definite factor in the whole debts-disarmament equation and should be recognized as such by Europe.

It will be quite within the bounds of propriety for the American delegates to point that out at Geneva. And they may well explain also that a general reduction in arms would permit the United States to save something on her own armaments, thus placing her in a better position to afford a reduction in debts. However little debts may have to do with disarmament, disarmament might have a good deal to do with debts. And of course that paradox holds good for the costs not only of the last war but of possible conflicts of the future.

Whatever the effect of debts, it is to be hoped that the American delegation will take as progressive and bold an attitude on the general question of disarmament as do the American people. America is unique in its measure of freedom from the danger of attack. It can afford to be unique in leadership toward disarmament.

Wanted: Opposition

THE decision of Mr. Arthur Henderson not to seek to return to the House of Commons will be regretted by many people who disagree with his politics. His reappearance would add greatly to the strength and vigor of the Opposition—and up to now the Opposition has not been conspicuous for these qualities. It could hardly expect to be, with most of its normal leaders casualties of the electoral field.

Mr. Lansbury is a great popular favorite, but he would probably be the first to admit that he is not of the type out of which first-class front bench parliamentarians are made. Mr. Maxton, who is of that type, is too unorthodox to lead the official Labor Party. And Sir Stafford Cripps, who is both able and orthodox enough, has not been a member of the party sufficiently long to command its entire confidence.

A correspondent of The Times has suggested that Oppositions are absurd anachronisms. It does seem odd that the British people should devote its energies to electing a Government, and at the same time choose an Opposition to hamper and criticize it whenever it attempts to get on with its job. Yet, paradoxically enough, nothing adds to the power and strength of a strong government so much as a reasonably strong opposition. With this body's criticism to face, the Government is alert, eager—on its toes all the time.

Moreover, in default of a true opposition, dissatisfaction and unrest are likely to manifest themselves on a government's own back benches. With no powerful opponents to keep its forces welded together, they are likely to split up into factions and groups. Already in the present instance Mr. Winston Churchill has on several occasions succeeded in making things very uncomfortable for the leaders of his own party.

Besides Mr. Henderson, the return of other defeated leaders of the Labor Party might be welcomed—perhaps not least by the more far-sighted of their opponents. Not only would their return add to the efficiency of the Opposition in Parliament—it would detract from its efficiency outside. This is an important matter. Today the Labor Party can call on the services of practically all its most seasoned campaigners for propaganda work in the country. The Labor Party fully intends to make the utmost use of this opportunity, and has already announced that it will hold a special propaganda drive soon.

The Discoveries at Monte Alban

THE wealth of treasure reported to have been discovered in explorations at Monte Alban, in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, indicates that the excavators have made one of the most important archæological finds in the history of the Western Hemisphere. Besides the great intrinsic value of the articles of gold, silver and precious stones discovered in the tomb of the Mixtecan warriors, a wealth of priceless data on the culture and customs of the people may be obtained from the hieroglyphics which cover the walls of the tomb and many of the cups, urns, vases and jars of onyx, jade, rock crystal and alabaster.

Very little is known of the Mixtecans, who were believed to have contributed to the high civilization of ancient Mexico, and archæologists have expressed doubt that the new discoveries will throw any light on the origin of the race. However, the find at Monte Alban, it is being said, may occupy the same place in American archæology that the finding of the tomb of King Tut-ankh-Amen did in the history of excavation in the Nile Valley, but it seems hardly possible that on the world scene the discovery can loom beside that of Mr. Howard Carter in Egypt, either from the standpoint of antiquity or as to the phase of civilization that it represents.

The tomb that Mr. Alfonso Caso has unearthed at Monte Alban is believed to date from about the sixteenth century. The civilization of the Mixtecans, although probably the most advanced in America at that period, had not emerged from a communal system. King Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb dated from the fourteenth century B. C., a period which had hitherto been lost in antiquity, although it was the greatest in the history of ancient Egypt. The rich and varied contents of the tomb showed something of the splendor of Egypt at a time when Pharaonic political power and ancient Egyptian æstheticism were at their zenith.

It was the first time in the history of Egyptian archæology that excavators were able to gain a close insight into the elaborate customs that accompanied the passing of a Pharaoh. Information gained from mural paintings and inscriptions on the furniture revealed details of the eighteenth dynasty during the co-regencies of the Amer-hotep and Tut-el-Amarna families. One of the most significant features of the discovery was its contribution to the whole history of art, not alone of Egypt but of the ancient and classical world.

The discovery at Oaxaca may equal that of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb in the intrinsic value of the articles unearthed. It does not seem probable that it is of equal importance from the standpoint of world interest and in its historic implications.

An International Currency

THE repeated suggestions that the world should adopt an international currency lose sight of the fact that until recently this was already furnished by gold. The international use of gold as a standard of value was the supreme recognition of world interdependence, for it made the world an economic family, the gold acting as an anchor for the leading nations' currencies.

The process seemed complicated, but at bottom it was extremely simple. Mooring a currency to gold means decreeing that a money unit shall henceforth bear a definite value relation to a specified weight of gold. If all money units are similarly moored, then they will be firmly tied together. Take the dollar and the pound before the latter fell away from its gold mooring. A pound equaled 113 grains and a dollar still equals 23.22 grains. The tie between the two was therefore clear. The ratio of the dollar to the pound was the ratio of 23.22 grains of gold to 113 grains of gold. By simple mathematical calculation from the ratio the par of exchange was $4.8665 to £1. This was the acknowledgment in currency that gold was the common parent.

Issuing an international unit, instead of relying on a common basis for separate units, would seem to depend upon the emergence of one of two things—a world state, which would have the power to say that debts could be paid in the world unit of money, or a world agreement allowing for the acceptance of new currency issued, say, by the World Bank at Basel.

This latter possibility is by no means unlikely. A pointer in that direction is that already in some countries foreign postage stamps are accepted as money. But it would seem that the path to an international currency is marked first by the readoption of an international basis for national currencies. This need not necessarily be gold—though that is most likely—but, whatever it is, it must be agreed upon in common, and then the separate nations must decree by statute its value relation with the national money unit.

Railroads and Motortrucks

HOW the United States Government might regulate motortrucks if it had an owner's interest in the American railroads is illustrated in Germany. There, since November, an emergency decree has required motor transport lines to charge no lower rates for freight carried more than thirty miles than are charged by the German State Railways.

Here is an example of trying to equalize competition, if not actually to drive freights back to the railroads, by equalizing rates. The result is arbitrarily to circumscribe the motortruck and to sacrifice some of its inherent advantages. Some of the objection to federal regulation of motor carriers in the United States evidently rises from a supposition that regulation would seek to balance motor transport and rail transport by making all their rates approximately equal. That is not the way to do it.

It is generally agreed that some kinds of shipping can be done better by rail than by motortruck, and other kinds be done better by motortruck than by rail. There is clear evidence that for short hauls and small shipments the motortruck saves time, if not also money. There also is evidence that on long hauls of heavier shipments the steam railroad is more efficient.

Now, if each medium of transportation actually bears its own costs, it will tend naturally to quit the traffic in which its adaptabilities give it the least profit and to make its better rates on the types of traffic it can handle most economically. But the railroads complain that motortruck lines do not generally pay the whole cost of the transportation they sell, since they use highways publicly provided. If it is true that the motor transporter does not pay his reasonable share of the cost of the highway, then the public is making it possible for him to extend his operations into the longer haul, heavier traffic field to take a profit on business that would move more efficiently by rail. And the public pays the bill for this uneconomic difference in transportation.

The motortruck operator, of course, protests that he is paying his full share of the highway costs, but this seems to be in serious question. It may be the case in some states and not in others. The operator of a common carrier motortruck may show that, according to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, he pays eighteen times as much in special taxes as does the owner of a passenger automobile, or that his taxes amount to such-and-such a percentage of his net earnings. But these comparisons are not to the point.

The question is whether these taxes equal the cost of his use of the highways. In this cost should be included not only the wear on the roadway, but also the additional investment necessary for heavier, wider surfacing and the interference of the bulky commercial vehicles with ordinary motoring. The question cannot be answered by rhetoric; it should be answered by thorough and painstaking research. And then state tax legislation should be based on the research.

For if the railroad and the motortruck each bears its whole costs, it will be inclined to seek only the traffic it can handle efficiently enough to cover those costs. It will tend to leave to the other the traffic it cannot handle economically. Competition will take place in a borderland between the two rather than over the whole field. This is the way to make rate regulation easier and to make the two types of transportation supplement rather than oppose each other.

On the Trail of the Gulf Stream

THE Gulf Stream is to be investigated. Natural scientists purpose to make it give up some more of its secrets. From time immemorial it has pursued its leisurely way out of the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean without any reasonable explanation as to how it moves from the Windward Islands to the Straits of Florida. This is the problem that an expedition from Yale University will study.

The oceanographers propose to get only first-hand information. To that end they will put the Gulf Stream itself on the witness stand. And to do this they must journey down to the Gulf of Mexico and catch the beneficent old rivulet "warming up" for its trip northward. Crawling up the Atlantic coast at an average speed of from two to three miles an hour the Gulf Stream leads a lazy existence. The expedition should have no great difficulty in slipping a noose around it at any point, figuratively speaking, and giving it a thorough inspection.

There is not much to be learned about the historic old continent-warmer after it leaves the Gulf of Mexico. Past investigations and studies have revealed the natural laws under which it has consistently operated as a sort of subsidiary of the Atlantic Ocean. It is in the Gulf of Mexico that it has been successful in concealing its movements and here the oceanographers will concentrate their attention.

Editorial Notes

Mary Pickford announces her intention to have as leading man in her next picture some young actor who is experienced but unknown. It is her hope that the one selected can go on, by virtue of this opportunity, to stardom. There's no doubt that her own star will twinkle a little brighter for this happy and generous thought.

Some nations have left the gold standard. But the future of world stability need not cause apprehension if the nations will adhere firmly to the Golden Rule standard.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

THERE come to me weekly many letters, some far from courteous, taking sharp issue with the effort of President Hoover to advance legislation like the "reconstruction bill" for the relief of banks and the release of "frozen credits."

"What do we care for the bankers?" demand the writers. "They got us into this trouble. They sold us securities that have gone down 60 per cent and more. They loaned the money that encouraged the stock boom and spread penury far and wide. A group of them encouraged foreign governments to borrow more than they ever can pay, and sold the bonds to American investors who may lose every cent. We've been advised for years to consult our bankers for wise and prudent counsel. Where did it get us? If the Government is going to relieve anyone, why not help the business man, the manufacturer, the farmer? Why all this eagerness to help the bankers?"

And other correspondents with equal fervor want to know why America should try to help Germany pull out from under her burden of debt, or for that matter, why the United States should do anything whatsoever for the aid of any foreign nation? "Let them stew in their own juice!" is the cry. "They borrowed the money—make 'em pay it. If they can't pay it, make them stand the disgrace of repudiation with its utter destruction of future credit."

It sounds reasonable enough. Neither bankers, as a class, nor foreign debtors are very popular with that section of the American people which used to have money to invest. But, unfortunately, the recovery of the community, the restored prosperity of the individual, is indissolubly linked with the possibility of easing the burdens now borne by the banks and by foreign debtors. The basic purpose of Basel conferences, moratoria and plans of the Young or Dawes type is not to help Germany. It is so to adjust the burdens which have been forced upon, or assumed by, that country that American taxpayers and American investors may not lose billions of dollars.

The public and private debt of Germany to the United States and its citizens far exceeds $2,500,000,000. If this should be wiped out through repudiation or complete inability to pay, how soon would American business recover from the shock? Some of the securities are in the banks. More are in individual hands. But the ultimate effect of the disaster would be most cruelly felt by the small investor, all of whose securities would suffer from the shock.

It is, therefore, not a benevolent internationalism, as some members of Congress seem to think, but a desire to protect the American citizen which is back of the efforts to save Germany.

And in the same way it is no devotion to consolidated capital, but rather a determination to avert widespread penury and destitution which is back of the Hoover legislative program. Men and their families starve because there is no work. There is no work because capital is not available for productive enterprises. The money is in the banks, but the banks cannot loan it because their securities are down, and many of their loans are of a kind that cannot possibly be collected—"frozen" is the technical term.

The legislation urged by the President would release this money—*not* for the profit of the banks, but that it may again flow into the channels of trade and industry, reopening opportunities for employment, and reviving with its stimulating flood the industrial organization. Not the banker, but the host of men who never even maintained bank accounts would be the real beneficiaries of this legislation. Too much pains cannot possibly be taken to make this fact clear to the critics of the Hoover program.

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In 1896, a gentleman, barely thirty-five years old, came from Nebraska to the Chicago Democratic Convention heading a contesting delegation. Two days before the meeting he confided to me that he had a speech which, if he got a chance to deliver it, would make him the nominee. I was incredulous, but William J. Bryan knew whereof he spoke. His delegation was seated, the Senator slated for a great speech succumbed to the temptations of a pre-prohibition era, Bryan was hastily called as pinch speaker and soon had the convention in the hollow of his hand.

That was a period of great financial distress in the country. People were eagerly seeking political panaceas. Today conditions are not dissimilar, and there is headed for the Chicago Democratic Convention a Texan intent on repeating the Bryan program. "Alfalfa Bill" Murray likewise has a speech—and men who have heard him say that he is a wizard in swaying a convention.

He will have back of him the solid Oklahoma delegation, and from present appearances not a few delegations from agricultural states of the West. Governor of his State, he can still play the harmonica and do a "buck-and-wing" for the delight of his constituency. With suavity sufficient to carry him through the conventions of polite society he can, on occasion, according to his admirers, "be commoner than the Great Commoner." He is convinced that he can get the presidential nomination and will be a delegate to Chicago on that quest.

Has he a chance? In some respects his prospects are better than were Bryan's. What is lacking is any evidence that the convention is organized in support of any sort of a radical program.

The chief candidates are wholly conservative. There has indeed been little discussion of issues other than prohibition. If the Democrats have any workable plan for alleviation of the existing industrial distress, their strategy and their oratory have not thus far disclosed it.

In 1896, the convention was organized for free silver, but not for any candidate. Bryan gave voice to its convictions and was hailed as its Moses. This year's convention will be organized for divers candidates, but not for any particular social remedy. May it not be possible that "Alfalfa Bill," with a ringing speech of radicalism, perhaps not unflavored by demagogy, might sweep aside the less picturesque aspirants and ride to power within the party on a tide of revolt and discontent? If, as some begin to apprehend, the convention is likely to stage anew the struggle of Madison Square, this might well be the way in which it would end.

Books of Current Interest

A Massachusetts Democrat

My United States, by Frederic J. Stimson. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

Mr. Stimson's book would have been more impressive and not less entertaining if he had been in the writing of it less voluble and more dignified; if (to put it another way) he had written more in the manner of his law books and less in the manner of his novels. He is a genial, courteous and suave cosmopolitan; a lawyer and teacher of the law, and a Massachusetts Democrat. The first part of his reminiscences has to do with his career before the World War; one's response to these memories will depend upon the sympathy with the writer's personality which he succeeds in awakening, for his pages are intensely personal. His character and experience marked him out as a man useful to the Wilson Administration. There was some thought of appointing him to the counselorship of the State Department; and as it was from that office that Lansing was promoted to the Secretaryship of State, Mr. Stimson likes to think that his "slip from greatness" was "close." As it was, he was appointed Ambassador to the Argentine Republic, not before he had had the experience, uncomfortable in actuality, but thrilling in retrospect and vividly narrated, of escaping fortuously from Germany at the outbreak of the war.

Writing to entertain and not to reveal state secrets, which he holds had best remain undivulged for a generation at least, he yet tells much of the inner history of the South American capital during the tense years of his ambassadorship. His ardent anti-German feeling, both before and after it was permitted to be unneutral in thought, made his position difficult. He was perforce acquainted with the contents of a cryptic cable in cipher which Mr. Wilson sent to his son-in-law, Mr. McAdoo, while the latter was in Buenos Aires, a message which Mr. Stimson interpreted to mean that after the sinking of the Sussex the President at once decided to go to war with Germany. This is the chief revelation in his book, and it is a mild one, for the message can be interpreted differently. Mr. Stimson, like Mr. Page in London, had his difficulties with the Department of State, and writes with labored facetiousness of the shortcomings of its procedure. Pleasant glimpses are given of life in the Argentine, both in the capital and in the huge expanses of the country. More important is his testimony that the great South American Republic was distinctly not pro-German, as it was generally thought to be at the time.

S. C. C.

Notes From Athens

AN OFFICIAL report on the sixth International Exhibition of Saloniki, held in the autumn of 1931, points out that despite the world crisis, the exhibition was a great success both as to the number of exhibitors and the vast range and quality of the goods exhibited. The gross revenue of the exhibition was estimated at about £43,500.

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Paper Imports Reconsidered — The limitation of the size of the newspapers, owing to the proposed restriction on the import of paper, it was found, would necessarily throw many people out of work, and the proposed one-day recess would impose heavy obligations upon the paper proprietors. The Greek Government, being desirous of not adding to the ranks of unemployed, reconsidered its proposal to restrict the quantity of paper imported, but at the same time warmly recommended that care should be taken not to use for any other purposes the duty-free paper specially earmarked for the exclusive consumption of the daily newspapers.

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To Establish Canteens — In line with a project prepared by the Government, for the next four months of the winter, numerous popular canteens and soup kitchens will be established all over the country, and food distributed daily. The sum of money to be spent for this purpose is estimated to be nearly $750,000. Funds will be obtained by the imposition of a series of new duties and taxes. In the countryside, corn will be distributed to the peasants, who will have also the privilege of borrowing money from the Bank of Agriculture on very easy terms.

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Archæologist Reports 'Find' — A German archæologist, who has been excavating in the vicinity of the Heroon on the island of Samos, is reported to have discovered sections of a wall of a prehistoric town and various other antiquities. Among the finds are a stag in bronze of the fifth century B. C., a bas-relief in ivory of the sixth century B. C., a ram in limestone of an archaic epoch, and several vases and statuettes in terra cotta. Another interesting find reported is the discovery on the island of Akyros of an obelisk thirty-four centimeters high, with a socle bearing sculptured symbolic representations. The find was unearthed near the place where a few years ago the foundations of a temple of Appolon was discovered. Above the wall of the Telesterion the excavators discovered the traces of many buildings which at different periods were successively consecrated to Eleusinian worship. A Mycenian palace was found on the same site, which, it is said, proves that worshiping had been going on at that place since the Mycenian period.

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Rotarians For Disarmament — The Hellenic Rotary Club in Athens, at a special gathering, held at the end of the last year, discussed the question of the international economic situation, and came to the conclusion that the solution is to be found only in world-wide disarmament. Other measures, such as the regulation of production, good as they may be, require too long a time, it was said, whereas mankind now needs quick action. A reduction of 25 per cent in armaments was unanimously recommended by all the speakers as a practical basis on which to start work immediately.

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For Tourists' Comfort — To give immediate facilities to the tourists who arrive by land, the new office of Tourism has decided to build a spacious and comfortable hall at the station of Pythion, where trains for Europe cross one another on the Greco-Turkish frontier in Macedonia, and where passengers are often obliged to wait for long periods, especially during the night hours. The hall will be provided with furniture and necessities.